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MISCELLANIES.

TO A WILD BEE,

FROM THE CORONAL, BY MARY ANN BROWN.

Roamer of the mountain!
Wanderer of the plain!
Lingerer by the fountain,
Where thou dost sustain
A part in Nature's rich, and wild, and varied strain.

Fairy of the summer!
I love to watch thy flight,
When first thou art a comer,
On wings so gauzy light,
Flitting in wildering maze before my dazzled sight.

Thou hummest o'er the heather
Upon the breezy hill,
And in sultry weather,
When every wind is still,
Floatest through the waveless air unto the singing rill.

On the moorland mosses,
Thou sip'st the fragrant thyme;
And the tufted bosses
Of greenest grass doth climb,
With struggling feet to rest thy wings in noontide's prime.

In the lilly's blossom,
An ivory palace tower,—
In the rose's bosom,
Safe from the sudden shower,
Thou shelterest, heeding not how thunder-clouds may lower.

Thou lov'st the cool green places
Where the dew lies late,
When the twilight's traces
Are near her palace gate,—
Her palace midst the trees, wherein she keeps her state.

Thou lov'st the sunny hours,
When upwards thou dost spring,
With the dew from chaste, cool flowers,
And mosses on thy wing,—
The sweet enslaving dew, that doth so closely cling.

Thou lov'st the sunset's glowing,
When with thy mimic toil,
Half weary, thou art going
Laden with thy sweet spoil,
Unto thy quiet home, wherein is no turmoil.

Oh, vagrant happy rover!
Gatherer of treasures rare!
Never did truest lover
A heart so happy bear,
As thou, who woo'st all flowers, without a fear or care.

I would that I might ever
Have thee before mine eyes!
Surely I should endeavor
To learn to be as wise,
And all the simple gifts of holiest nature prize.

But even now, unsteady!
Thou tak'st again thy flight,
Thy little wings already
Are quivering in the light,
Thy hum is fainter heard, thou'st darted from my sight

I would, when death hath stilled me,
And check'd this restless heart,
When his icy hand has chilled me,
And I must needs depart,
I would I might be laid where thou, wild wanderer art!

And then the winds should whisper,
And the willy branches;
And the cricket, merry lisper,
And the throstle, minstrel brave,
And thou, thou murmuring bee! should chorus o'er my grave.

The last Edinburgh Review contains the following remarks upon the work entitled, "The Life of Wm Roscoe, by his son, Henry Roscoe, and a condensed biography of that distinguished author.

Mr Roscoe was born in Liverpool in 1753. To Sir Isaac Heard, who, on forming an acquaintance with the author of Lorenzo de' Medici, had expressed a wish to trace and record his pedigree, he thus replied:—"From all that I can learn, it appears, that whilst other families have rolled on for centuries in distinct and appropriate channels, mine has always been mingled in the common mass, and has composed a part of the immense tide that daily falls into the ocean of oblivion. The *Origines Guelficæ* occupy five folio volumes, whilst the *Origines* in question will find ample space in five lines." At the period of his birth, his father was the master of a public-house, with gardens and a well frequented bowling-green; but this situation, however unfavorable in appearance, was not destitute to him of some advantages, with respect both to moral and intellectual culture, which his happy disposition enabled him to turn to the best account. At the age of six he was placed at a school where the master frequently admitted him to the use of his little book case, filled with the best authors of the time. "To his care," says his pupil, in an interesting sketch of his early days, inserted in the present work, "and the instructions of a kind and affectionate mother, I believe I may safely attribute any good principles which may have appeared in my conduct during my future life. It is to her I owe the inculcation of those sentiments of humanity which became a principle in my mind. Nor did she neglect to supply me with such books as she thought would contribute to my literary improvement."

He was removed in due time to a higher school, which he quitted at twelve years old, having, by the confession of the master, learned all that he could teach him, that is, the common branches of a purely English education. Instruction of a higher kind came neither within the plan, nor probably within the means of his parents; and from this time till his acquirements were to be the fruit of his own voluntary and strenuous exertions. "Having quitted school," he says, "and committed my English grammar to the flames, I now began to assist my father in his agricultural concerns, particularly in his business of cultivating potatoes for sale, of which he every year grew several acres, and which he sold, when produced early in the season, at very advanced prices. His mode of cultivation was entirely by the spade; and when raised early, they were considered in that part of Lancashire as a favorite esculent. When they had attained their proper growth, we were accustomed to carry them to the market on our heads, in large baskets, for sale, where I was generally intrusted with the disposal of them, and soon became a very useful assistant to my father. In this, and other laborious occupations, particularly in the care of a garden, in which I took great pleasure, I passed several years of my life, devoting my hours of relaxation to reading my books. This mode of life gave health and vigor to my body, and amusement and instruction to my mind; and to this day I well remember the delicious sleep which succeeded my labors, from which I was again called at an early hour. If I were asked whom I consider to be happiest of the human race, I should answer, those who cultivate the earth by their own hands.

"Being now in my fifteenth year, I was called upon to make choice of a profession, when my attachment to reading induced me to prefer that of a bookseller. I was accordingly placed with Mr Gore, a respectable tradesman in Liverpool; but after remaining there for a month, and not finding the attendance on a shop reconcileable to my disposition, I quitted him, and returned to my labors. In the following year, (1769,) I was articled, for six years, to Mr John Eyes, Jr, a young attorney and solicitor in Liverpool; and thus entered upon an anxious and troublesome profession."

His leisure hours, however, were still, as in the unshackled freedom of his boyhood, devoted to literature, and particularly to English poetry, for it was one of those periods of political calm when elegant literature, and especially verse, was enabled to take its station highest amongst the objects of public attention and individual ambition. In the present day, a youth in humble life, gifted with his abilities and energies, would naturally become the orator of a political union, and oblige the world with his sentiments on tithes, poor laws, and an "equitable adjustment;" in those, he as naturally became an admirer and imitator of Shenstone and of Goldsmith. Mr Roscoe's attachment to these favorites and models of his youth was deep and lasting. To the end of his career, he continued to prefer their mild and polished strains, both to the simplicity and the intensity of later schools of poetry. Whatever may be thought of the correctness of his judgment in this respect, it can scarcely be doubted that it was to this predilection for the elegant and refined in composition, which accorded well with the spirit of humanity breathed into him by his mother, that he owed the remarkable amenity and dignity of manners by which he was early distinguished, and which, as we have been informed, often gained for him in society the appellation of "Nature's Nobleman."

With less rectitude of mind and manliness of character, such tastes might have diverted him from the sober aims of life, and rendered him an idler and a dreamer; but these qualities, joined to the consideration that his exertions formed the sole reliance of a father and sister, were sufficient to preserve him from undue influence in any pursuits not likely to lead to an honorable independence; and his professional diligence and acquirements were such as to give full satisfaction to his employer.

A friendship which he formed with an accomplished young man of the name of Holden, then an assistant in a school, was the means of stimulating him to the acquisition of foreign languages. His friend gave him instructions in French; and, in concert with other congenial associates, he always devoted some hours, before the business of the day commenced, to the study of Latin; to which, at a much later period, he added a slight acquaintance with Greek. It was by Holden also, that a few years subsequently, his attention was drawn to the literature of modern Italy. From passages of the celebrated poets of that country, recited by his friend, he imbibed a taste for the language, became a proficient in it by degrees, and it is remarkable, very early conceived such an idea of the extraordinary talents and merits of Lorenzo de' Medici, as to form the project of becoming at some future time his biographer. Mr Roscoe formed a striking exception to that indifference for the works of art which artists have laid to the charge of the poets, with whom indeed, in youth especially, the charms of external nature, and the emotions of the heart, are usually all-engrossing interests. In him a fondness for the imitative arts seems to have been almost instinctive; his Italian studies nourished doubtless the predilection; and the first of his published poems, an "Ode on the Formation of a Society in Liverpool for the encouragement of Painting and Design," composed in his twentieth year, gave an earnest of that enlightened curiosity respecting those objects which was to contribute to the illustration of his chosen theme. Four years later, in a poem of very considerable merit, entitled "Mount Pleasant," he sang the praises of his native town, now fast rising in opulence and commercial importance; and at the same time made a commencement of those laudable endeavors, in which he constantly persevered to direct the attention of his townsmen to the more liberal pursuits of science and literature; and in his own words "to abate that spirit of enterprise and thirst of gain, which, when too much indulged, is seldom productive either of virtue or happiness." In this poem he likewise entered his earliest protest against that peculiar reproach of Liverpool, its large concern in the African slave trade. Thus early had his well-constituted mind seized upon objects of interest and pursuit, both highly important and worthy in themselves, and so well adapted to his own powers, and to the circumstances by which he found himself surrounded, as never afterwards to be abandoned by him as impracticable, or dropped as useless.

The French Revolution now broke forth, and even in this country the flames of political animosity soon blazed up with fury. It could not be doubtful, from the previous course of Mr Roscoe's public conduct, and the leading principles of his character, which side was to receive his support. His feelings and his convictions were all enlisted in the cause of freedom, which he regarded as that of human nature. He attended two meetings held in 1790 and 1791, in commemoration of the destruction of the Bastile: and at the second, he recited his celebrated song, beginning "O'er the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France," which was written for the occasion. But the excesses of the French leaders soon became shocking to humanity like his, and grief and shame took place of the exultation with which he hailed the dawn of French liberty. Through some propitious circumstance, of which his biographer has omitted to inform us, Mr Roscoe had before this time obtained the acquaintance of the late Marquis of Lansdowne; and that discerning nobleman, struck with his talents and his merit, had established with him a frequent and confidential correspondence, chiefly on political topics, which was maintained to the termination of his lordship's life. To his lordship he thus expressed his sentiments on the aspect of affairs at home and abroad, immediately after the destruction of the Brissotines.

"As to the great point which the French think they have gained by the destruction of their monarchy, I think it of little consequence; not that I am become a believer in the maxim, that "whate'er is best administered is best," but because I think that a monarchy is capable of being well constituted for the happiness of a people as a republic. And though, I hope, not superstitious, I cannot help thinking that the voluntary and solemn oath of a whole nation, to abide by a constitution which they took three years in framing, ought, if there be any thing serious or binding in human affairs, to have some weight. I will not trouble your lordship with my feelings on the conduct of the French rulers subsequent to this shocking event. The horrid industry employed in the discovery of the other proscribed deputies, the deliberate mockery of their trial, and the bloody indifference of the people at large, on the execution of such men as Rabaut, who first rescued them from despotism, freezes my affections and gives me a dislike, not only to the French, but to my species. Sorry am I to say, that this dislike is not much removed by any thing I can see in my own country, where the same selfish and slavish spirit that has contributed to bring on the enormities of France, is apparent in the prosecution of all those who aim, by a cool, rational and deliberate reform, to prevent a similar catastrophe here."

In the study of the Italian writers, with a view to his great literary object, Mr Roscoe now sought relief from the vexations of politics; and his activity found further exercise for itself in an undertaking, to which he was partly prompted by his early love of agricultural occupations and a country life—the drainage of an extensive tract of moss-land in the neighborhood of Manchester, which occupied for many years a large portion of the time he was able to snatch from professional and literary pursuits.

After several years of anxious preparation, the "Life of Lorenzo de'Medici" was given to the public in 1796. The persevering efforts of the author, aided by some signal circumstances of good fortune by which the difficulties attending the collection of his materials were triumphantly overcome, are narrated by his biographer with considerable but interesting detail; as are the warm testimonies of approbation, domestic and foreign, which the publication justly earned for him. Lord Lansdowne assured the author that the success had been far beyond any book he remembered, "though Hume's publication of his first volumes was within his memory." Lord Orford was enchanted with the graces of the narrative, and the beauty of the poetical translations. The Earl of Bristol, from his residence at Rome, wrote to inquire the place of residence of "the ingenious, learned, and elegant author:" and what present of books, pictures, or statues, might be most welcome to him. His early friend, Dr Aikin, assured him that but one opinion was heard as to its being the most elegant and interesting work, of a literary nature, which had appeared for many years; and congratulated him that a merit long conspicuous in the circle of his friends was now fairly manifested to the world at large. Dr Parr introduced himself to his acquaintance with a long list of learned remarks and corrections; and he was at once gratified and embarrassed by a glowing compliment, from the author of the "Pursuits of Literature." Even the periodical critics gave nearly unalloyed praise to the new candidate for fame. In Italy, the book was received with similar marks of approbation and esteem. The learned Fabroni laid aside a life of Borromeo, which he had himself begun, and projected in its stead a translation of the English work. Other eminent Italian scholars wrote letters of compliment to the author; and his literary reputation, at this day, stands even higher in that country than in his own. The work was also translated into the French and German languages, with the accompaniment of learned notes. It was subsequently reprinted at Philadelphia.

THE PANTHER HUNTER. On the banks of the beautiful Susquehannah, lived some years ago, an individual whose life had been devoted to the woods and the storm. He had grown old in the forest, but like the aged and knotty oak, a vestige still remained of his antiquity and hardihood. When I saw him first, he reminded me of a dilapidated and deserted fortress, decaying, but still strong. I courted his acquaintance, and many is the time that I have warmed myself during the dreary months, at the bright fire the industry of age had kindled. I loved the old man, but that love could not have originated in pity for his misfortunes—no, he was happy as the spring birds! the only regret he ever expressed was that the *'clearings'* around had driven away the game. He was himself a pioneer of the forest, and civilization had deprived him of half its charms, yet he would tell over the tales of his eventful life and weep and laugh as he recollected them. 'Oh,' said he once to me, 'I have seen the foot prints of the Indian and the panther, where now the fields are white with harvests; they have passed away with the wilderness, and my own grey head will soon lie down in the dust—I must not murmer—yet I shall be the last who has witnessed nature on this spot in her simple and solitary grandeur, but if I could once again exhibit a panther skin as the trophy of my age, I could forget even that.' There was something so melancholy in the idea, that it was in vain that I attempted to reply; it was an all absorbing thought, and I gave the wings of fancy to the reflection—it might have been prophetic of the old man's end; for on the next day the villagers were aroused by the report that a panther had been seen in the neighborhood. His eyes brightened at the intelligence—he seemed to have shaken off his years, and I never shall forget the firmness of his step as he shouldered his rifle with the hope of gaining what he desired. 'I'll find the creature,' said he, 'I can go to the spot, and if an old man's eyes do not fail him, I shall have an easy task—but there is no knowing what may take place, they are a dangerous animal.' I wished him success and [illegible] parted, accompanied only by his dog.

The day was fast waning away, and the shades of the surrounding trees enveloped the watchful hunter as he paced the margin of an inaccessible ravine, eager to discover his prey; but the panther appeared not, and he began to fear he was doomed to watch in vain. At length he leaned his rifle against a tree, and commenced partaking a scanty repast he had provided: all was still, round him—his dog lay quietly by his rifle—a few yards beyond him the clear and sparkling waters of the West Branch might be seen meandering in lovliness beneath the craggy bank or precipice, lifting itself towards the skies more than a hundred feet. Thitherward the hunter strayed, looking upon the stream and valley below crimsoned by the setting sun, while thoughts of other days chased one another across his brain as summer clouds cast their flickering shadows over a harvest field. He was aroused from his lethargy by a rustling in the shrubbery near him, and turning, he beheld a panther cross his path. He shuddered, for his rifle still leaned against the tree, where he left it, and the panther was between him and that tree. 'Oh God,' he cried! 'be thou merciful to me.' The animal seemed to have observed him, and springing into the tree, with a growl, now surveyed the horror-stricken hunter, while his fierce and fiery gaze made him recoil to the very brink of the precipice. He cast his eyes over the abyss—there was no retreat—death stared him in the face on either side, and he gave himself up to the hopelessness of despair. Yet there might be hope—he held his knife open in one hand, whilst unconscious of what he did, he firmly grasped a small sapling with the other; his dog, however, instead of relieving his fears, only excited them, irritating his foe by an angry bark, as it lay crouched upon the limb like a cat ready to spring upon her prey; but still this spring was delayed, as if it felt conscious that its prey was sure, and a pleasure in holding its victim in terrific suspense. At length, ripping up the bark with a ferocious and quick growl, it drew its recumbent length together, then suddenly expanding itself, sprung through the air towards its victim. The hunter, who had eagerly watched its motions, with a shriek of horror sprung aside, but fortunately held to the sapling with an almost convulsive grasp. The sharp claws of the animal fixed in his clothing and seemed nigh to have carried him headlong with it over the dread abyss—for a moment it seemed that the panther would recover its footing, but with an intuitive presence of mind the old man ripped asunder his clothing, and it fell from crag to crag marking the sharp projection of the rocks with its blood, till the welcome sound of its fall to the earth, struck on his ears as joyfully as the sound of liberty to the captive. He rushed forward to his rifle, fearful perhaps that life was not extinct in his enemy. Soon however, the contents of his piece were lodged in the head of his foe, while a prayer went up to Heaven from his lips in gratitude for his preservation.

The hunter exhibited his trophy, but the terror and toil had been too great—his age could not endure them, and his remains now rest in the earth near the scene of his terrific achievements.

[From the New England Farmer.]

RECEIPTS FOR USING RICE FLOUR.

To make Loaf Rice Bread. Boil a pint of rice soft, add a pint of leaven, then three quarts of the flour, put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently, divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make Journey or Johnny Cake. To three spoonsful of soft boiled rice, add a small tea-cup of water or milk, then add six spoonsful of the flour—divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

To make Wafers. Take a pint of warm water, a tea-spoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen Wafers.

To make Rice Puffs. To a pint of the flour add a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water, beat up four eggs, stir them well together, put from two to three spoonsful of fat in a pan, make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the fat, as you do in making common fritters.

To make a Pudding. To a quart of milk, add a pint of the flour, boil them to a pap, beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonsful of Havana sugar, and a spoonful of butter, which, when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour: grease the pan it is to be made in, grate nutmeg over the mixture, and bake it.

Another. Boil one pint of milk, mix a tablespoonful of rice flour with a little cold milk, stir it in while the milk is boiling, afterward add a small piece of butter, 5 eggs, one nutmeg, one glass of wine, the juice and peel of one lemon, and sugar to your taste.

Rice Flour Sponge Cake. Made like other Sponge Cake, except that you use three quarters of a pound of rice flour, 13 eggs, leaving out 4 whites, and add a little salt.

Rice Flour Blanc-Mange. Boil one quart of milk, season it to your taste with sugar, rose or peach water. Take four table-spoons heaping full of rice flour, mix it very smooth with cold milk, add this to the other milk while boiling, stirring it well. Let all boil together about ten minutes, stirring occasionally, then pour it into moulds and put it by to cool. This is a very favorite article for invalids.

Rice Griddle Cakes. Boil 1 large cup of whole rice quite soft in milk, and while hot stir in a little flour, rice flour, or Indian meal; when cold, add 2 or 3 eggs, and a little salt. Bake it in small thin cakes on the griddle.

Besides the above, it is good for children; and it may also be used for thickening soups, custard pies, &c.

The article may be found for sale in small kegs, or buckets of 50 lbs at the Rice Mill, South Boston Orders left in Box in the area of City Hall. *Warranted sound and pure.*

THE MORNING STAR.

BY D. MOORE.

Day's fair and solitary handmaid! bright
Thou lingerest long within the silent sky;
When all thy sparkling kin have left thy sight,
And wandered to their palaces on high;
Thou seemest like a herald sent upon his flight,
To bid the morning lift his heavy eye,
And give one farewell to departing night.
Life wakes within the world, and from his sleep
The sun salutes the waters; on the shore
The little sportive billows rise and leap,
As if to kiss the sea-birds flying o'er—
Their whitening bosom sighing 'neath the steep.
Nature now leaves her flowery bed to mirth,
And hand in hand with Light, walks laughing o'er the earth.

TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN CAFFRARIA. BY STEPHEN KAY.

Southern Africa is a portion of the globe daily increasing in interest and importance. Its geographical position, the agreeableness and salubrity of its climate, and the progress of its trade and commerce, are too striking not to attract attention; and every succeeding arrival brings us some fresh proof of its growing prosperity.

The following is a sketch of the manner of living among the Kaffers:—

"Their diet ordinarily consists of milk, which, like the Arab and Foulah nation of Western Africa, they invariably use in a sour curdled state. It is called *amasi*, and rendered thus thick and acidulous by being kept in leathern sacks or bottles, the appearance of which is filthy in the extreme, and, to the eye of a stranger, exceedingly disgusting. Those vessels are replenished with fresh milk from the cow, morning and evening: this is generally poured in an hour or two before they draw out that designed for family use. * * * New milk is seldom used, excepting by children; nor does it ever undergo any other preparation than that already mentioned. This forms the Kaffer's standing dish; and next to this, a bowl of boiled corn. The grain most commonly cultivated by the tribes of Southern Africa, is a species of millet, or guinea corn, *holcus sorghum* called *amazimba* by the Kaffer, and *mabali* by the Boochuana. It is used in different ways, but most commonly in a boiled state. When thus prepared it is served up in small baskets, out of which each helps himself, making his hands serve as a succedaneum for spoons. Seasoning of any kind is seldom used; excepting when mixed with a little milk, the bare grain constitutes the sole ingredient of the mess. It is sometimes pounded between two stones with the hand, (corn-mills being altogether unknown in Caffraria,) and made into a kind of pottage: and at other times formed into thick cakes which are always baked on the hearth, amidst hot embers, after the manner of the ancients. Indian corn also is cultivated, but not so extensively; pumpkins, likewise, together with a few other esculent plants.—But of the latter, they seldom lay up any store; consequently they are only useful while the season lasts; and this is in a great measure the case with maize also; for while it continues in season both young and old are seen parching and eating it at all hours of the day. A species of sugar-cane, called *imfe*, is grown in great abundance; of this the natives are remarkably fond, on account of its sweet and succulent quality. A decoction of it, as likewise of the Indian corn-stalk, is sometimes made for the purpose of sweetening their mess of millet. Add to the above an occasional feast of animal food, and we have the diet complete of a strong and able-bodied people. They seldom sit down to more than one good meal a day; and that is in the evening, about an hour before bedtime: an occasional draught of milk is generally all they take beside. * * *

"The Kaffer will not eat swine's flesh; hence pigs are never met with upon his establishment. There is indeed a species of wild hog to which he has no objection, and which he will therefore eat without any scruple; but when presented with a piece of pork he invariably shrinks from it with apparent disgust. Veal likewise, rarely if ever forms one of their dishes; this however, arises, not from any natural antipathy to the flesh itself, but from a decided objection to the slaughtering of calves; 'which,' said one of the natives, very significantly, 'for ever puts an end to your prospects of increase.' The bare mention of our custom in this respect induces them to question the soundness of our judgment. There are many parts of the feathered tribe too which they refuse to eat. None of them keep poultry of any description whatever; and all appear to have a strong prejudice against eggs as an article of food. But after repeatedly witnessing the avidity with which the Boochuana tribes devour the flesh of the elephant, I was most surprised to find that the Kaffers, on the contrary, would not touch it.—However hungry and destitute they may be, their superstitious notions respecting this animal are such as altogether to prevent their feasting upon him. Curiosity one day prompted me to ask the reason; upon which one of them told me that 'the sagacity of the elephant renders him too much like man to allow of his being made the food of men.'

"They have as great an antipathy to fish as to swine's flesh, and would as soon think of sitting down to a dish of snakes, as to partake of any of the inhabitants of the deep. Some of the tribes, indeed, put fish in the same class with serpents. Hence, although the whole line of coast abounds with fish, the people never think of throwing in a hook or of casting a net; they are, in fact, totally ignorant both of the one and the other. * * *

"In some things the Amakosa are extremely particular; but in others their habits are disgusting beyond measure. When sitting down to meat, for instance, if the hands are considered unclean, a quantity of fresh cow-dung is invariably used as the substitute for soap and water. When engaged in the act of slaughtering, the beast is no sooner opened than a scramble takes place for the gall, the bitter contents of which are eagerly drunk by the individual who first gets hold of it. Nor is this all that is calculated to sicken one on such occasions: when cut up, pieces of the meat are purposely rolled on the floor of the cattle-fold previously to being used; and certain parts even of the entrails are but just thrown on the fire before the savage butchers voraciously devour them, while literally covered with filth. The small baskets in which their food is usually served up are made from a species of *cyperus*, a strong reedy grass that is frequently found growing about fountains; they are of a circular shape, neatly wrought, and the texture is so close as to render them capable of containing any kind of liquid. * * * Whenever emptied of their contents, they are immediately placed on the ground for the dogs to lick, and this constitutes almost the only purification they ever obtain."

The account of an elephant hunt by the natives is interesting:—

"On Saturday, the 9th of May 1835, a numerous herd of elephants was discovered in the immediate vicinity of the station, which gave me an opportunity of witnessing the astonishing excitement produced by circumstances of this nature, and the manner in which they are accustomed to pursue these prodigious creatures. The signal was given by certain individuals, perched on the different high lands round about, whose stenterian powers served as telegraphic mediums of intelligence, each responding to the shouts of the other. By this means an immense concourse of men and dogs were speedily assembled near the deep and bushy ravine, in which the animals had taken refuge. The clamor of the hunters and the howling of dogs, reverberated by the precipices, and echoing in the disturbed recesses, now became tremendous.

* * * * *

"The march of the herd to and fro in their umbrageous covert below, sounded not much unlike the rolling of immense stones, mingling every thing head over heels before them. The crackling of trees and the falling of branches, together with the hideous screams of the wounded, furnished terrific proof of their fury and of the havoc they were making. Three out of their number were at length brought to the ground, and several others severely speared. I was frequently constrained to tremble for the safety of the pursuers, whilst witnessing their fearless advances toward the huge and irritated victim, seeing that a slender lance constituted the whole of their armour. To see them, in a state of perfect nudity, boldly proceeding to within reach of one of these powerful brutes, which by a single stroke of his proboscis, might have laid them lifeless in the dust, could not but give rise to the most serious apprehensions.

"Although crowds be engaged in the chase on these occasions, the law enables the man who first pierces the elephant, to claim both the honor and benefit of its death. The latter, however is but small, as he only gets one of the tusks, the Chief laying claim to the other; and custom requires him to furnish a cow or an ox for slaughter at the close of the chase, which is usually concluded with mirth and festivity. Of this feast, no Chief, I am told, is allowed to partake, because the elephant is considered to be of equal rank with the greatest of their Chiefs.

"Their attack upon this noble quadruped is usually made from behind, in which position they are able for some time to elude the keen glance of his extraordinarily small eye; and sometimes even to hamstring him before he is aware of the approach of an assailant. His huge and unwieldy carcass, together with a disproportionately short neck, render him but ill able to turn quickly round upon his adversary. Of this the natives are fully aware, and advantageously avail themselves of his want of agility. When thus engaged in the act of killing him, it is not a little amusing, as well as singular, to hear them lauding the animal, and crying, "Don't kill us, great Captain; don't strike or tread upon us 'mighty chief;' while in the intervals between those different intreaties, they cast showers of spears into his tortured carcase. The instant he falls, all set up as loud a shout as their exhausted strength will enable them to raise. The tuft of hair on the extremity of the tail is then cut off, and taken to the Chief, who generally places it on a pole at the *isangue*, or entrance of his cattle fold. It there hangs as one of the ensigns of royalty; and as a trophy of victory, achieved by his subjects over the inhabitants of the forest. The extremities of the ear and proboscis are likewise cut off, and with much ceremony deposited in some secret place, where they are left to decay, no one daring to disturb them afterwards.—This being done, and the tusks extracted, the remains are left to be devoured by dogs, wolves, and vultures."

DICK DOLEFUL.

A SKETCH FROM NATURE.

It was to the late Captain Chronic, R. N., I am indebted for the pleasure of being very slightly acquainted with Richard Doleful, Esquire. The father of Dick had, during the Captain's long and frequent absence on service, acted as his agent and factotum receiving his pay and his prize-money, managing his disbursements, and investing his annual surplus to the best advantage; and I incline to attribute to old Chronic's kindly and grateful remembrance of the father, rather than to any personal regard for the son, his tolerance of the latter as the almost daily visitor at his house. Dick's "good friends" are "sorry to admit" that there are many bad points about him; his "*best* friends" compassionate him into the possession of ten times more; hence it may be inferred that Dick, upon the whole is a much better person than the best of his friends. Yet even I, who do not presume to be his friend, consequently have no motive for speaking in his disparagement, must allow him to be a very unpleasant fellow. Now, as the term "unpleasant fellow" may be variously interpreted, I would have it distinctly understood that I do not mean to accuse him of ever having thrashed his grandmother, or kicked his father down stairs, or poisoned a child, or set fire to a barn, or burked a female, young, beautiful and virtuous, or encouraged an organ-grinder or a Scotch bagpiper to make a hideous noise under his window, or, in short, of any enormous wickedness; I mean—and whether his case may be rendered better or worse by the explanation, must depend upon individual taste—I mean only that he is *a bore*.

For the last three years of his life, the Captain, whose health was gradually declining under the effects of an uncured and incurable wound in the side, had scarcely ever quitted his house; and for a considerable portion of that period he was unable, without assistance, to move from his sofa. In addition to his sufferings from his glorious wound, he was subject to the occasional attacks of inglorious gout, and of three visits a day from Dick Doleful. Under such a complication of ailments, his case, both by his friends and his physicians, had long been considered hopeless. Indeed the Captain himself seemed aware of the fatal character of the last-named malady; and more than once expressed an opinion, that if he could be relieved from *that*, he had strength and stamina sufficient to conquer the others. I paid him a visit one day, and entered his room just as Mr Doleful was leaving it. Doleful sighed audibly, shook his head, muttered "Our poor dear friend!" and withdrew. This, from any other person, I should have construed into a hint that our "poor dear friend" was at his last gasp; but being acquainted with Mr Doleful's ways, I approached the Captain as usual, shook his hand cordially, and in a cheerful tone, inquired how he was getting on.

"Ah, my dear fellow," said he, at the same time slowly lifting his head from the sofa-cushion, "I'm glad to see you; it does me good; you ask me how I do, and you look, and you speak as if you thought there was some life in me. But that Mr Doleful! Here he comes, Sir, three times a day; walks into the room on tiptoe, as if he thought I had'nt nerve to bear the creaking of a shoe; touches the tip of one of my fingers; as if a cordial grasp would shatter me to atoms; and says, 'Well, how d'ye do *now*, Captain?' with *such* a look, and in *such* a tone!—it always sounds to my ears, 'What! ar'nt you dead yet, Captain?' Then he sits down in that chair; speaks three words in two hours, and that in a whisper; pulls a long face; squeezes out a tear—his dismal undertaker-countenance lowering over me all the while! I'm not a nervous man, but—"; and here he rose from his sofa, struck a blow on a table which made every article upon it spin, and roared out in a voice loud enough to be heard from stem to stern of his old seventy-four, the Thunderer—"I'm not a nervous man; but damn me if he doesn't sometimes make me fancy I'm riding in a hearse to my own funeral, with him following as chief mourner. I shall die of him one of these days," added he emphatically, "*I know I shall.*"

"He is not exactly the companion for an invalid," said I; "the cheerful address of a friend, and his assuring smile, are important auxiliaries to the labors of the physician; whilst, on the contrary, the——"

"Aye, aye; the *lore* of such visits as his! They would make a sound man sick, and hasten a sick man to the grave. And, then, that face of his! I couldn't help saying to him the other day, that when I shot away the figure-head of the French frigate, La Normoyeuse, I should have liked to have had his to stick up in its place."

"It is evident his visits are irksome and injurious to you. Why then, do you encourage them?"

"I don't encourage them, and if he had any feeling he would perceive I don't; but *bores* have no feeling. Besides, I can't altogether help myself.—His father was useful to me; he managed my money matters at home when I was afloat—a kind of work I never could have done for myself—and so well, too, that I consider my present independence as of his creating. Remembering this, I could not decently toss the son out of the window, do you think I could? Eh?"

My honest opinion upon the matter being one which might have put the Captain to some trouble at his next interview with the gentleman in question, I suppressed it, and merely observed, "Mr Doleful has told me how useful his father was to you."

"Aye, and so he tells everybody, and so he reminds me as often as I see him, and that's the bore. Now, I am not an ungrateful man, and am as little likely as any one to forget a friend, or a friend's son; but every time this king of the Dissects reminds me of my obligation, I consider the debt of gratitude as somewhat diminished; so that if I live much longer, the score will be entirely rubbed out, and then, d—n *me*, but I *will* toss him out of the window."

After a momentary pause the Captain resumed: "Then, there's another bore of his. We take physic because we are obliged to take it; it is'nt that we like it, you know; nobody does, that ever I heard of. Now, he fancies that I can't relish my medicine from any hands but his, and he will stand by when I take my pills, and my draughts, and my powders. Ipecacuanha and Dick Doleful! Faugh! two doses at once! Will you believe it; my dear fellow? the two ideas are so connected in my mind that I never see physic without thinking of Dick Doleful, nor Dick Doleful without thinking of physic. I must own I do not like him the better for it, and that he might perceive. But, as I said before, bores have no feeling—they have no perceptions—they have no faculty in nature but the faculty of boring the very soul out of your body."

Seeing me take a book from amongst several which lay on the table, he continued: "Aye; there's Mr Dick again! I send him to get books to amuse me, and that's what he brings. Pretty lively reading for a sick man, eh? Nice things to keep up one's drooping spirits? There's 'Reflections on Death,' 'Dodd's Prison Thoughts,' the 'Death-bed Companion,' 'Hell: a Vision.' I must have a fine natural constitution to live through all this!"

I took my leave of the invalid, and, at the street-door, met Dr Druggem, his physician, and his surgeon, Sir Slashly Cutmore, who were about to visit him. I mentioned that I had just left their patient, suffering under considerable irritation, caused by the unwelcome interference of Doleful; and ventured to express an opinion that a hint ought to be given to the latter, of the desirableness of diminishing both the length and frequency of his visits to the Captain.

"Hint, Sir?" said Druggem; "a hint won't do. Slight aperients will have no effect in this case: I am for administering a powerful cathartic in this Mr Doleful must be carried off at once."

"I am quite of Mr Druggem's opinion," said Sir Slashly; "the Captain must instantly submit to the operation; he must consent to the immediate amputation of that Mr Doleful, or I'll not answer for his life a week."

The next day Mr Doleful favored me with a visit.

"I call," said he, "to lament with you the unhappy state of 'our poor dear friend,'" and he burst into a tear.

Now as I knew that the state of "our poor dear friend," was no worse then than the day before, I interrupted his pathetics, by telling him that I was not in a lamenting mood; and, rather unceremoniously, added that it was the opinion of his medical advisers, that the state of 'our poor dear friend' might be considerably improved if he, Mr Doleful, would be less frequent in his visits, and if, when he did call upon 'our poor dear friend,' he would assume a livelier countenance.

"Well!—Bless my soul! this is unexpected—very unexpected. *I*—! *Me*—! The son of his friend—his *best* friend! Why—though I say it, had it not been for my poor departed father—[And here here burst into another tear—]. I say had it not been for for my poor father, the Captain might, at this moment have been——Well; no matter—but *Me!*—how very odd! I, who sacrifice myself for the poor dear sufferer! with him, morning, noon, and night, though it afflicts me to see him—as he must perceive; he *must* observe how I grieve at his sufferings—he *must* notice how much I feel for him. Why, dear me! What interest can *I* have in devoting myself to him? Thank Heaven I AM NOT A LEGACY HUNTER."

This voluntary and uncalled-for abnegation of a dirty motive, placed Mr Doleful before me in a new light. Till that moment the suspicion of his being incited by any prospect of gain to bore 'our poor dear friend' to death, had never entered my mind.

Captain Chronic lived on for a twelvemonth, during the whole of which, except the very last week, Dick Doleful, spite of remonstrance and entreaty, continued to inflict upon him his three visits *per diem*. A week before his death, the Captain, who till then occupied a sofa, took to his bed;—feeling his case to be hopeless and conscious that he had not many days to live, he desired that his only two relations, a nephew and a niece, might be sent for, and that *they alone* should attend him to the last. Dick, greatly to his astonishment, thus excluded from the bed-chamber, still continued his daily three visits to the drawing-room. Upon the last of these occasions, so vehemently did he insist upon seeing his 'poor dear friend,' that without asking the Captain's permission, he was allowed to enter his bed-room. The opening of the door awoke the Captain from a gentle slumber into which he had just before fallen. Perceiving Dick, he uttered a faint groan. Dick approached the bed-side, as usual on tip-toe; as usual he softly pressed the tip of the Captain's fore-finger; squeezed out the usual tribute of one tear; and with the usual undertaker look, and in the usual dismal tone, he said—"Well, how d'ye do *now*, Captain?" The Captain faintly articulated, "Dick, Dick, you've done it at last!" fell back upon his pillow and expired!

At about ten o'clock on the same morning, Dick Doleful, looking very like an undertaker's mute, called upon me. He was dressed in black and had a deep crape round his hat. "The dear departed!" was all he uttered.

"Is it all over with the poor Captain, Mr Doleful?"

"He's gone! Thank heaven I was with the dear departed at his last moments. If ever there was an angel upon earth——! so good, so kind, so honorable, so every thing a man ought to be. Thank heaven, I did my duty towards the dear departed. This loss will be the death of me. I have'nt the heart to say more to you; besides, the will of the dear departed will be opened at twelve, and it is proper that some disinterested friend should be present at the reading. Good morning. Oh! the dear departed! But he's gone where he will get his deserts."

At about two o'clock, Mr Doleful was again announced. I observed that his hat was diminished

of the ensign of mourning, which it had so ostentatiously exhibited but a few hours before. He took a seat, remained silent for several minutes, and then burst into a flood of real, legitimate tears.

"Be composed, my dear Sir," said I; "recollect your grief is unavailing; it will not bring to life the departed."

"The departed be d—d!" exclaimed he, starting in rage from his chair. "Thank heaven I am not a legacy-hunter, nevertheless I *did* expecct —— You know what I did for the old scoundrel, *you* know what time I have sacrificed to him, *you* know how I have watched the hour and minute for giving the old rascal his filthy physic, and yet——! I repeat it, I am not a legacy-hunter, but I put it to you, Sir, as a man of sense, as a man of the world, as a man of honor, hadn't I a right to expect, a *perfect right* to expect —— What should *you* have thought, Sir? I merely ask how much should *you* have thought?"

"Why, perhaps, a thousand pounds."

"Of course—to be sure—I am any thing but an interested man; and had he left me *that*, I should have been satisfied."

"How much, then, *has* he left you?"

"Guess—I only say do *you* guess."

"Well—five hundred?"

"Why, even *that* would have served as a token of his gratitude; it isn't as money I should have valued it: or had he left me fifty pounds for mourning, why even *that*—or five pounds for a ring, even *that* would have been better than—— But, sir, you won't believe it—you *can't* believe it: the old villain is gone out of the world without leaving me a farthing! But I am not disappointed, for I always knew the man. So selfish, so unkind, so hard-hearted, so ungrateful, so dishonorable, so wicked an old scoundrel!—If ever there was a devil incarnate, take my word for it, he was one. But he's gone where he will get his deserts." And, so saying, exit Dick Doleful.

It is but justice to the memory of the Captain to state, that in the body of his will there had stood a clause to this effect: "To Richard Doleful, Esq. in testimony of my grateful remembrance of the services rendered me by his late father, I bequeath One Thousand Pounds." By a codicil of later date, this bequest was reduced to eight hundred; by a third, to five hundred; and so on, by others, till it was reduced to—nothing. Thus had poor Dick Doleful bored his friend out of his life, and himself out of a legacy.

[From the New-England Magazine.]

WIT, WISDOM, AND DULNESS.

Most men have either Wit, Wisdom, or Dulness. A fortunate man is the dunce; he is the favorite of Fortune, if he be the scorn of Minerva. Nature says to the Dunce, You shall be rich,—to the Philosopher, You shall be happy—and to the Wit, You shall be poor. To the Wit she says, Like Carlini, you shall make others laugh, while you weep yourself; you shall see every thing glorious, aspire to every thing great, and feel every thing mortifying. You shall live a dependant,—lose your best friends for a jest,—die in a shed with an epigram upon your lips,—be buried by the town, and praised by posterity.

To the Dunce, bountiful Nature says, Go forth and prosper. You shall be respected. You shall have no enemies; you shall excite neither jealousy nor envy; you shall offend no man by opposing his opinions, for you shall have none of your own. You shall have office, because you cannot outshine your constituents; while, for the contrary reason, Wit and Wisdom shall have no vote. You shall wear silk and broadcloth, while Wisdom has a suit of homespun, and Wit such tattered livery as shall please the Muses.

"I Wisdom dwell with Prudence;" but Wit shall live in darker corners, and misery shall acquaint him with strange bedfellows. He shall have small occasion to study, what he shall eat, drink, or put on; for seldom shall a choice in either be left him.

Defend us, Wisdom and Wit! if either we have, from uttering a thought against our gracious sovereign the People: but this great monarch is sometimes unjust and often ungentle. He is a very good potentate,—this Uncle Sam,—but he has been known to confer upon Gravity the parts that should be filled by Wisdom. As to Wit, it can have no republican post; it is ever committing itself. At a [illegible] he is a favorite; in a Senate, he is a nuisance. In a Court, he [illegible] he can flatter; which Wisdom will not, and Dullness cannot do. He can,—begging his pardon,—tell a lie to a Lady or a Lord. He can offer them the delicate incense of praise; or, what is equally for his interest, he can lampoon their rivals.

Who, then, would be a Wit? To be born one is, perhaps, the greatest misfortune that can happen to man, except that which Rousseau deprecated,—the misfortune to be born a king. Yet, let us not pity Wit over-much; it has many pleasures that others have not. Wherever it comes, it is welcome; it lights up a dull assembly with smiles; it puts care to flight; it enjoys, for all that it utters, immediate applause,—while Wisdom cannot gather its fame for centuries.

Wit is sometimes michievous: it is not truculent; it would not break a man upon a wheel, or hang him on a gibbet; but it would put a label on his back, as a boy ties a cannister to a dog's tail, and laugh with those who enjoy his petty malice. Wit has a way of dealing with the faults of men or communities, that is more efficacious than the penalties of the law: his sarcasms are more feared than fines and his ballads are worse than imprisonments. He will give a name to a grave citizen, that shall more distinguish him than that of the godfather; and the names he gives are seldom such as the object would select for himself. C. L. D.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY. Dermencourt gives the following sketch of this lady: "Marie Caroline, like most Neapolitan girls, has received scarcely any education. With her all is nature and instinct. She is a creature of impulse. The exigencies of etiquette are insupportable to her, and she is ignorant of the very forms of the world. She allows her feelings to carry her away, with out attempting to restrain them; and when any one has inspired her with confidence, she yields to it without restriction. She is capable of supporting the greatest fatigue, and encountering the most appalling danger, with the patience and courage of a soldier. The least contradiction exasperates her; then her naturally pale cheeks become flushed; she screams, jumps about, threatens, and weeps, by turns, like a spoiled child; and then, again, like a child, the moment you give way to her, and appear to do what she desires, she smiles, is instantly appeased, and offers you her hand. Contrary to the general nature of Princes, she feels gratitude, and is never ashamed to own it. Moreover, hatred is foreign to her nature; no gall ever tinged her heart, even against those who have done her most injury. Whoever sees her for an hour, becomes well acquainted with her character; whoever sees her for a whole day, becomes acquainted with all the qualities of her heart."

LOUIS XVIII. At the period of the restoration, the Duc de ——, one of the most confidential servants of Napoleon, became attached to the Royal Household. "Before I admit you into my secrets, my dear Duke," said the king, in honoring him with a first private audience at the Tuileries, "you must favor me with a few of yours in exchange. Pray how did you manage to obtain such correct intelligence of my proceedings during my sojourn at Milan and Verona? *Who* was the fellow that so far violated his trust as to afford to the Emperor intelligence of all that was passing in my household?" "The Verona and Milan affairs, sire, were before my time," replied the Duke, "but, at Hartwell, I am under the necessity of avowing that we obtained all our information through the treachery of the Duc d'Aumont." "Not a bit!" cried his Majesty, laughing heartily. "D'Aumont and I were both very poor. *He* received £400 per annum out of the £2000, which you used to forward to him so regularly, as the price of the secret information with which we favored you in return, but the balance was paid over to *me*!" The confusion of the new minister may readily be conceived.

THE DUCHESS DE BERRI. The coolness between Charles X and his family, and the adventurous Duchess is thus explained: In consequence of the illegitimacy of the Duke of Bordeaux, the ex-King has demanded the letters of abdication formerly made by him and the Duke d'Angouleme in favor of the young lad. The Duchess peremptorily refuses, and in consequence there is a breach of all former bonds. The Duke d'Angouleme thinks he would be much more popular than "Madam Berry."—*Albany Daily.*

MRS INCHBALD AND THE KEMBLES. The mode of life which was followed by persons destined to occupy so prominent a place in the world's eye, while as yet languishing in the obscurity of an inferior [illegible] of so eminent [illegible], is a matter of curious interest. The Inchbalds, Mr and Mrs Siddons and Mr Kemble, generally resided together in the same or neighboring lodgings Mrs Inchbald wrote and read and made copious extracts from the works she perused. Mr Inchbald, who was laboring hard to become a Cosway, employed his vacant hours in painting the portraits of the party. Mr Kemble was engaged in the study of history, composing his tragedy of Belisarius, and preparing himself for the stage. Mrs Siddons returned back upon the country from the capital, had thrown away ambition, and resigned to her disappointment, passed many a day washing and ironing for her family; and at the conclusion of her labors sung duets with her brother. Sometimes the party walked out together of an evening, played at cards, or amused themselves with still more infantile pursuits, went out into some neighboring field to play at "blind-man's buff," or "puss in the corner." Amid all the scenes of ambition or of wealth which afterwards opened upon them, "It is highly probable," observes Mr Boaden, "that every member of the party, at times, heaved a silent wish for those times again."—*Mrs Inchbald's Life.*

TASSO. Amongst the MSS, in the Duke of Modena's library, is an accurate inventory of the books and wardrobe, made by the poet himself, when confined in the hospital of St Anna. It is in every respect a curiosity, and has never yet met the public eye. Tasso's library appears to have consisted of 72 volumes only, of all kinds. Amongst them were a New Testament, copies of most of the Greek poets and prose writers, Cicero's Rhetoric, isolated volumes of Boccacio, Trissino, Bembo, Caporall, and Salviati, and, in his own hand writing, a 4to volume of his own Rhymes, an additional volume to the same, a 4to volume of his letters to the Duke of Urbino, a Dialogue on avoiding the Multitude, fifty stanzas to the Pope, two other folio volumes of his own works, and some minor MSS, including three "odd volumes," to wit, "the first, second and third parts of my works."—Alas! what penury does the wardrobe of this heir to immortality exhibit! Four good shirts, and "five unfit for wear;" item, "three good shirts, in a box by themselves;" two pair of linen stockings, and one pair for wearing under boots; two handkerchiefs, and four others in a box just named; four towels, "not worn out;" a dozen silk garters, two bonnets, "the one new and the other old," &c.

KRIM GHERRI KATTI GHERRI. Have any of our readers, in turning over the pages of the Edinburgh Almanac, ever been surprised in noticing as an office-bearer in one of our pious beneficiary institutions, a person with the singular title of *Krim Gherri Katti Gherri?* If they have, they will most probably be glad to learn who this strange gentleman is. Mr Krim Gherri Katti Gherri happens to be sultan of the kingdom of Caucasus in Tartary; and, what is still more curious, his wife, the sultana, is an Edinburgh lady, the daughter of Colonel ——. The history of young Krim may be soon told. While about fifteen years of age, he became acquainted with some missionaries who had taken up their station near the Caucasus; on which occasion he embraced the christian religion, left his native country, and proceeded, under their protection, to St Petersburgh, which he shortly after quitted for Scotland—and here he soon acquired the English language, habits and manners. While resident in Edinburgh, he became acquainted with the above lady, to whom he was married, and carried her with him, though against the consent of her relations. As Krim is lineally descended from the ancient Khans of the Crimea, the throne of the present sultan Mahmoud, will be his on the extinction of the reigning family. He has sons; and should any of them hereafter ascend to the Ottoman throne, the singular fact will be presented of a prince of a descent from an Edinburgh family, holding his court at Constantinople, and reigning over the Turkish Empire.

Lieutenant Farwell, of the Navy, was induced, for the sake of carrying on a trade with the natives, to fix himself at the Bay of Natal, on the coast of Africa, under the sovereignty of a chief named Chaka, one of the most inhuman and monstrous characters that ever existed. The account of him by the Lieutenant appears scarcely credible. He puts to death men, women, and children, who oppose him; he keeps twelve hundred concubines, and those of whom he becomes tired he distributes among his officers. He suffers no one to see him eat or drink; his chiefs approach in a crawling attitude, and if any one should laugh, or smile, or cough, or sneeze, he is put to death. One ugly person disturbed the serenity of his features, he called, "Take that man away and slay him; he makes me laugh."—*Quarterly Review.*

INNATE VICIOUSNESS. Yesterday, a young woman, who lives in one of a row of cabins off Amiens street, heard moans issuing from a room in the adjoining one, where an old woman lay bed-ridden.—Hastening to her neighbor's door, she found it locked, and smoke issuing from the chinks. On calling to the poor granny within, to learn the cause of her uneasiness, she was answered, "that little villain, Jemmy, was left alone with me, and he put all the straw he could get under my bed, and set it on fire, and then locked me up here to be burned alive!" The good natured woman instantly ran after 'the little villain,' (whom she then remembered to have seen passing by a few minutes before with a key in his hand,) and caught him at some distance, as he was hastening from the scene of mischief. She seized the key from him, and hurried back just in time to unlock the door and release the aged sufferer, leaving the unnatural brat [only seven years old] squalling and kicking in the middle of Amiens street, roaring at the top of his voice, in all the impotence of baffled rage, at being deprived of the pleasure of burning his grandmother alive! Fortunately, the straw was damp, and did not blaze, or he might have succeeded ere her kind neighbor could have liberated his paralyzed victim, who, as it was, was half suffocated by the smoke.—*Saunders News Letter.*

"We all love a pretty *face*, and some among us love a pretty *foot*; ladies know all this, and by way of raising their reputation of loveliness, we suppose not a few of them wear their petticoats so prodigiously short that every body can see not only *foot, instep* and *ancle* but even the *calf!* Now, however pleasant one *calf* may think it to look at another, we had rather see things done decently, and cannot think a public street the proper place for a lady's leg to be looked at in.—Besides, if the fashion is to be general, what will such ladies as Lady C—— do, who have no *calf* at all.—[Wear a false one. But what will such ladies as Lady D—— do, who have *too much calf* by half?"]—*Gentlemen's London Magazine of Fashion.*

MUSIC MILLINERY. A man from somewhere "up country" entered a milliner and mantuamaker's shop a few days since with a roll of music in his hand, and after looking around him for a while, said to a pretty girl behind the counter; 'I want to ax a favor of you Miss.' 'Pray, what is it, sir?' asked the fair vender of tape and bobbinett. 'whoy, I want you to play this 'ere piece of music for me. I'm not slow myself on the *fift*—but when you come to the *jarman flute* music, I'm run up the stump. I bought it over to the music store yonder and nobody could play it, and so I thought I'd call on you if you'd be so kind.' 'Upon my soul, sir,' said the little girl, laughing, and looking rather surprised. 'I cannot play on the flute.'—'Can't you? why now; that's strange. May be the lady of the shop can though—'cause you look so young, that you may'nt learnt the trade yet.' 'No, Sir the lady does not play either.' 'Why now, that's stranger still; hav'nt you got any body that can play? I'll gin a fip any time to hear the piece, so as I can play it when I get home.' 'I assure you, Sir, nobody plays here.' 'Well, I beg your pardon, Miss.' said the countryman backing out, 'I might be mistaken; but you've got a sign in your window which says, *'All kinds of fluting done here.'*—*Balt Visitor.*

RAINY DAY CHAT. "O father, what does the printing man always say WE for?

"Why, my son, he means himself and the devil—every printer is in league with the black art; which is very natural, you know if the devil and doctor Faustus invented it and first set up the partnership."

"How funny you are father—I thought he said WE because he felt as big as two common folks.

"Right the other way, my son, recollect WEE is the Scotch word for little."

"La, papa, how you talk, (says boarding school Miss who has been practising on the monosyllable in the female vocabulary,) WE signifies consent—it is the French name for YES."

And this same compound for pertness and prettiness says the Reporter, has got it wrong in the middle of the prospectus, (putting it *i o u*, instead of *o u i*, as the French spell it,) and says nobody can guess it, out of her school, and thinks 'we' had better learn French of somebody that knows."

SHARP PENETRATION. "You don't love me, I know you don't," said a young married lady to her husband. "I give you credit, my dear for a keen penetration," was the consoling reply.

DIALOGUE. SCENE—Printing Office, enter an old subscriber, with the usual salutations.

Subscriber—Mr Editor, I have been thinking I will no longer take or read your paper. I have now done so for two or three years, and I am resolved I will do it no longer.

Editor—Well Mr D. although we are always sorry to lose a subscriber, if you wish your name taken off our subscription book, we will do so, we never wish a person to take our paper unless he is pleased with it, and really, Mr D. we are at a loss to conceive in what way we have offended, we agree in politics, and—

Subscriber—Oh! as to that Mr Editor, I am perfectly pleased with your paper, and your political course, but you mistake me, I did not say I wished you to stop your paper, I only said that I did not mean to read your paper any longer. So here is *ten dollars* you may place to my credit, and after this I will read *my own* paper.

We put our *stick* upon the note, to make sure of that, then looked Mr D. in the face to see if he could be in earnest. We were certain of it—thank you, thank you sir—we made him our best bow as he left the office. There is a certain text we should like to quote on this occasion, but we know not where to find it.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

MARCH OF INTELLECT, AND EFFECTS OF EDUCATION. The following curious colloquy between two servant girls, ladies of the mop and brush, was a few days ago overheard, and immediately committed to paper, *verbatim et lieratim.*

Betty. Well, Rosa, how do you like your new place?

Rosa. (affectedly.) Pretty well—middling—it is passable, as things go now-a-days.

Betty. What do you mean? Your master is kind to you eh?

Rosa (carelessly.) Yes.

Betty. No brats, are there?

Rosa. Oh dear! not any; if but one peeped into the family, I should instantly be on the tip-toe—I should give warning. Indeed, Betty, between you and me, I don't think I shall stay long; but don't tell Charles, the footman, this, for the poor ignorant wretch has formed a violent attachment for me.

Betty. But your master is kind to you—mistress kind—no children—plenty to eat and drink.

Rosa (affectedly.) Yes, every thing good.

Betty. Your master is no gambler—no sitting up late for him?

Rosa. No; but I sit up late myself, to wade thro' the stupid novels of the day.

Betty. You go out once a fortnight?

Rosa. Yes; but then I have that wretch, Charles, following and dogging me like a blood hound. Ah? dear me, I shall leave.

Betty. But why? You seem to have every comfort. Good wages, eh?

Rosa. Oh, dear! yes; but then there is something in the house so very disgusting, particularly to a person of my habits and education.

Betty. What, in the name of all that is miraculous, can it be?

Rosa. Why, then, if you must know, I cannot bear to come in contact with my mistress.

Betty. Why! She is pretty.

Rosa. True; master took her for her face—not for her head.

Betty. She is affable?

Rosa. Her affability drives me to distraction!

Betty. How?

Rosa (in a rage.) How? Why because she speaks such abominable bad grammar!

Say, Stephen, whom is Pennsylvania named after?"

"William Penn, to be sure."

"And why is it called Penn-*sylvania*?"

"Aye, I don't know—unless his wife was named *Sylva*."—*Cheraw Gaz.*

'La, Charles, look at this newspaper head! the Farmers' Reporter, printed at Cincinnati. It is made up of every implement of husbandry isn't it?'

'Yes, dear, except a *wife*.'—*Ib.*

MARCH OF INTELLECT. A Devonshire grandmother is pronounced *gra'm'er.* A youngster on a visit from that county to a relation in London, was asked if he understood his grammar. *"When she speaks plain,"* replied the urchin.

"Timothy," said a certain Grocer to his clerk, "I've joined the Temperance Society, and it won't *look well* to sell liquor, in future, *before folks.* So if any person call for any, you must take them into the *back room.*"

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1834.

LECTURES ON POETRY AND GENERAL LITERATURE.—A volume with this title, written by Montgomery the Sheffield poet, has been recently published by the Messrs Harpers of New York. It partakes of the refined taste and glowing enthusiasm of the author of the World before the Flood—and is marked by passages of striking eloquence and sparkling thought. As an example of the author's powers of discrimination, we quote an illustration selected by him to show the superiority of poetry over sculpture.

"Let us bring—not into gladiatorial conflict, but into honorable competition, where neither can suffer disparagement—one of the masterpieces of ancient sculpture, and two stanzas from "Childe Harold," in which that very statue is turned into verse, which seems almost to make it visible:—

THE DYING GLADIATOR.

"I see before me the Gladiator lie;
He leans upon his hand; his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony;
And his droop'd head sinks gradually low;
And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now
The arena swims around him,—he is gone.
Ere ceased the inhuman shout that hail'd the wretch who won."

Now, all this sculpture has imbodied in perpetual marble, and every association touched upon in the description might spring up in a well instructed mind while contemplating the insulated figure which personifies the expiring champion. Painting might take up the same subject, and represent the amphitheatre thronged to the height with ferocious faces, 'all bent upon the exulting conqueror and his prostrate antagonist—a thousand for one of them sympathizing rather with the transport of the former than the agony of the latter. Here, then, sculpture and painting have reached their climax; neither of them can give the actual thoughts of the personages whom they exhibit so palpably to the outward sense, that the character of those thoughts cannot be mistaken. Poetry goes further than both; and when one of the sisters has laid down her chisel, the other her pencil, she continues her strain; wherein, having already sung what each has pictured, she thus reveals that secret of the sufferer's breaking heart, which neither of them could intimate by any visible sign. But we must return to the swoon of the dying man:—

"The arena swims around him,—he is gone,
Ere ceased the inhuman shout that hail'd the wretch who won.

"He *heard it*, and he *heeded not*,—his eyes
Were with his heart, and that was far away;
He reck'd not of the life he lost, nor prize,
—But, where his rude hut by the Danube lay,
There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their Dacian mother:—he, their sire,
Butcher'd to make a Roman holyday,
All this gush'd with his blood."

Myriads of eyes had gazed upon that statue; through myriads of minds all the images and ideas connected with the combat and the fall, the spectators and the scene, had passed in the presence of that unconscious marble which has given immortality to the pangs of death; but not a soul among all the beholders through eighteen centuries,—not one had ever before thought of "the rude hut," the "Dacian mother," the "young barbarians." At length came the poet of passion; and looking down upon "The Dying Gladiator" (less as what it was than what it represented), turned the marble into man, and endowed it with human affections: then, away over the Apennines and over the Alps, away, on the wings of irrepressible sympathy, flew his spirit to the banks of the Danube, where "with his heart," were the "eyes" of the victim, under the night-fall of death; for "there were his young barbarians all at play, and there their Dacian mother." This is nature: this is truth. While the conflict continued, the combatant thought of himself only: he aimed at nothing but victory; when life and this were lost, his last thoughts, his sole thoughts, would turn to his wife and his little children.

In none of the foregoing remarks has the smallest slight been aimed at music, painting or sculpture, or by giving the palm to poetry; in fact it has been intended to exalt them, that, by showing the elder of the four sisters to be the intellectual superior of the younger three (illustrious and unsurpassed as each is in her own department), she herself might be crowned with the greater glory. On the subject of their generous rivalry let it be observed, that it is intellectual pre-eminence alone which is here claimed for poetry. The measure of original genius required for excelling in the one or the other, I leave undetermined.

He evinces nice critical acumen in numerous parts of his work—take an instance in his observations on some passages from the preamble to Dryden's essay on Dramatic poetry. It is under the division of the poetical in sounds.

"It was that memorable day, in the first summer of the late war, when our navy engaged the Dutch—a day wherein the two most mighty and best appointed fleets which any age had ever seen disputed the command of the greater half the globe, the commerce of nations, and the riches of the universe. While the vast floating bodies, on either side, moved against each other in parallel lines, and our countrymen, under the happy conduct of his royal highness, went breaking, by little and little, into the line of the enemies, *the noise of the cannon from both navies reached our ears about the city*, so that all men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event *which we knew was* THEN *deciding*, every one went, following the sound, as his fancy led him; and leaving the town almost empty, some took towards the Park, some *cross* the river, others *down* it; all *seeking* the noise in the depth of the silence.

"Among the rest it was the fortune of Eugenius, Crites, Lisideus, and Neander to be in company together."

I dwell not on the magnificent exordium of this passage, or the full organ harmony of period, the manly English,—I had almost said his own *English* English, so purely, so radically vernacular it is,—which distinguishes the style of Dryden; I dwell not on these, though, in all the writings of this great master, not less admirable in prose than in verse, there will hardly be found a paragraph of equal power and impression with this, and the context which I shall presently quote: I dwell not on these, but I call the earnest attention of my audience to the simplest phrases in the whole,—"the nose of cannon from both navies reached our ears about the city." The fulness of meaning expressed, and the unutterable meanings implied, in these few and plain words cannot be too much admired. "The force of (language) could no further go," to parody a noble line of his own; yet a Westminster schoolboy of that day, writing to his sister in the country on the occasion, might have used the very same. Examine the sentence. *Here* is "the city," and *there* are "both navies," out of sight, but giving note of their proximity by low deaf sounds, which would not have disturbed the children at play in the streets, but which, reaching "*our* ears,"—the narrator is one who repeats what he himself heard, saw, felt, and did,—which, reaching "our ears," threw all the adult population of the metropolis (half a million souls) into anxiety, fear, and consternation. Let us proceed:—"All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event which we knew was *then* deciding, every one went, *following the sound*, as his fancy led him." The latter most picturesque and imaginative circumstance is repeated at the end of the clause, in a new and striking form of words,—"all *seeking* the noise in the depth of silence."

Thus, amid the din and hubbub, the hurry, confusion, and whirl of men, horses, and carriages, at high noon, at 'change time, a few slight percussions of the air awakened such intensity of interest and curiosity, that the town was, in a little time, left "almost empty." And what occasioned this? The inevitable association of ideas; the poetry of sounds, which under ordinary circumstances, would have been disregarded by the ear, so that if a man had asked his neighbor whether he heard them, the other would have had to *listen* before he could answer the question. The firing of the Park and Tower guns, on a royal birth-day, made a thousand times louder reports, yet nobody was ever alarmed or startled for more than a moment:—now, however, because, by these faint intonations, they *knew* what an event was "then deciding," but knew *not* what that decision, or its consequences to themselves, might be,—all the cares, the business, the dissipation of life were suspended; and the throne of the monarch might be said to tremble beneath him at every repetition of sounds, scarcely more audible than the beating of the hearts of those who were listening to them. Let us seek the result in a few lines of the sequel.

"Taking then a barge, which the servant of Lisideus had provided for them, they made haste to shoot the bridge, and left behind them that great fall of waters *which hindered them from hearing what they desired;* after which, having disengaged themselves from many vessels which rode at anchor in the Thames, and almost blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the watermen to let fall the oars more gently; and then, every one favoring his own curiosity with a strict silence, it was not long ere they perceived the air breaking about them, like the noise of distant thunder, or of swallows in a chimney,—those little undulations of sound, though almost *vanishing* before they reached them, yet still seeming to retain somewhat of their first horror, which they had between the fleets. After they had listened till such time as the sound, by little and little, went from them, Eugenius, lifting up his head and taking notice of it, was the first who congratulated to the rest that happy omen of our nation's victory; adding, we had but this to desire in confirmation of it, that we might hear no more of that noise which was now leaving the English coast."

The power of painting here displayed has almost made sound itself picturesque; and in poetical painting it may be so; it is so in those phrases,—"they left behind them that great fall of waters" (under the old London Bridge) "which hindered them from hearing what they desired;" "they perceived the air breaking around them" in "little undulations of sound, almost vanishing before they reached them;" above all, that most magnigcent and impressive close, concerning "that noise which was now *leaving* the English coast." Who does not hear the diminishing sounds? Who does not see the defeated enemy sheering off with his ships, and "the meteor flag of England," which had "braved the battle," now "flying on the breeze," in full pursuit? Every word in the paragraph, like a gun-fire, *tells;* every touch of the pencil adds to the graphic representation of the scene, both *in* and *out* of sight; or rather, every new idea heightens the reality of it; the mysterious murmurs, their gradual subsidence, and the happy omen, with true British spirit inferred by Eugenius, that the victory *must* have fallen to his countrymen, are all in the noblest style and the purest taste,—are all poetry in substance,—maiden poetry,—and only *not*

"Married to immortal verse."

HOUSE OF REFORMATION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS. It is an observation founded *on the experience of the Courts of Justice*, that the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders has not hitherto excited any terror to evil doers. It has operated rather more as a school for the encouragement of idle boys, than a prison and penitentiary for the punishment of offenders. The design of the institution originated in the crowded condition of our State prisons—in which the juvenile offenders were imprisoned in rooms with the old culprits and subjected to the contamination of their pernicious example. Philanthropists and philosophers were anxious to separate youthful and inexperienced thieves and rogues, from those profoundly skilled in the arts and wiles of villainy—and thereby if possible produce a reformation in the young offender. The class of depredators upon the public intended to be confined and punished in the House of Reformation, were those youth who might be convicted of criminal offences—children who lead an idle and dissolute life whose parents are dead—or who, if living, from drunkenness or other vices neglect to keep them under control.

By the previous management of the institution, the children have not been kept at labor—nor taught any handicraft trade, nor the common rudiments of learning;—but under the notion of a moral reformation, have been suffered to remain inmates of an institution idle, ignorant and essentially unreformed. The prisons had no terrors to deter boys from committing crimes—and those who had the care of it, have instilled the idea of its being a place of education rather than one of exemplary punishment for crime. They have desired to *increase* rather than diminish the number of prisoners—which is a perversion of the true public policy in relation to such a place; and we should be much more happy to hear that no person whatever was confined there, than that hundreds of boys and girls were imprisoned for reformation, however well the institution might be conducted. Such a result may possibly be obtained, if peculiar care be exercised not to imprison children without great and grave reasons in the place—and if the time for keeping offenders there be limited by the objects intended to be promoted by their confinement—namely, their instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic—their industrious employment in common handicraft labor—and their apparent reformation from vice. After which they should at once be discharged or bound out as apprentices or servants. Detaining them in the institution beyond this point creates unnecessary public expense—and the policy should be to keep down the number of prisoners.

A new and we hope salutary change has been made in the direction of the Institution and another Superintendant is to be chosen. We hope therefore to see it conducted hereafter upon the principles upon which it was originally founded.

STATE PRISONS. These penitentiaries having of late years been greatly improved in their construction and their discipline, the beneficial effects upon the community at large begins to be perceived, in the diminished number of re-committals, and the diminishing number of prisoners in the reformed prisons. We take the following details on these points from the report of the Prison Discipline Society. And first as to solitary cells.

"In Maine, there are seventy cells, besides some dormitories connected with the hospital, in the State Prison, and ninety-three prisoners. The prisoners are lodged in separate cells, except in some of the coldest nights in winter, when two are sometimes put in a cell; care being taken to put the old offenders separate. They are put in their cells one hour before night, each day in the week, except on the Sabbath, and are in their cells, the whole day, on the Sabbath, except one hour and a half. The cells are light enough to enable the prisoners to read in the day time, but not in the evening."

These cells are of peculiar construction, in the form of pits.

"In New Hampshire, there are one hundred and twenty cells in the New Prison, and eighty-five prisoners. The New Prison is finished, and to be occupied about the first of June. The prisoners are in their cells from sunset till daylight during the week, and all the time on the Sabbath, except about two hours for food and religious worship."

The New Prison in New Hampshire is on the Auburn plan.

"In Vermont, there are one hundred and thirty-six cells, and one hundred and eight prisoners. The prisoners leave their cells, in the summer season, at five o'clock, and in winter, about half an hour before sunrise. They are allowed twenty-five minutes in their cells for breakfast, and half an hour for dinner; and when the days become longer than the nights, they are generally in their cells half an hour before sunset. The cells generally are light enough to enable the prisoners to read evenings."

The New Prison in Vermont is on the Auburn plan.

"In Massachusetts, there are three hundred and four cells in the Prison at Charlestown, and two hundred and twenty-eight prisoners, all in separate cells, excepting those confined in the hospital. About three hours, each working day, is spent in the cells, between sunrise and sunset, during the summer, and about one and a half in winter. On the Sabbath, the convicts are out of their cells from two to three hours."

The New Prison at Charlestown is on the Auburn plan.

"In Connecticut, there are two hundred cells for males, and thirty-two for females, and one hundred and sixty-nine prisoners, of whom seventeen are females. They are all confined in separate cells, except the sick in the hospital, about fourteen hours out of twenty-four, during the week, and about twenty-one out of twenty-four on the Sabbath. The cells have sufficient light to enable the prisoners to read."

The New Prison in Connecticut is on the Auburn plan.

"At Auburn, N. Y. there are seven hundred and seventy cells, and six hundred and eighty-three prisoners; of whom twenty-five are females; all lodged in separate cells, at the present time, males as well as females.

"While there is less than twelve and a half hours of daylight, the convicts are always in their cells from twilight till day dawn, and no longer, except on the Sabbath. While there is daylight twelve and a half hours or more, they are always locked up at six o'clock, P. M. and unlocked at half past five A. M.; i. e. they are always in their cells eleven and a half of the twenty-four hours; and when the days become too short to labor twelve and a half hours by daylight, they are in their cells all the time, and all the time only, that they cannot see to work. The time is lengthened or shortened by quarters of an hour.

"On the Sabbath, they are always taken out in the morning, at the usual hour of opening the Prison, and are out from half to three quarters of an hour; again for breakfast, about the same length of time. The Sabbath school scholars are out of their cells from breakfast time, and the rest from ten o'clock till noon, in the chapel. They are all confined to their cells the whole afternoon of the Sabbath, except in the warmest weather, when they are taken out towards night for an airing. The cells are light enough to enable them to read in the day time, but not in the evening."

"At Blackwell's island, near the city of New York, there are two hundred and forty cells finished, and as many more building. There are sometimes more subjects than cells, and then they cannot be confined in separate cells. The average number on the island may be two hundred and fifty. They are in the cells during the night, and about three hours of the day, except on the Sabbath; and on the Sabbath, a greater part of the day, as they are only brought out for their meals, and for religious service in the morning.

The Prison on Blackwell's island is on the Auburn plan.

In Maryland, there are three hundred and twenty cells in the Baltimore Penitentiary, and three hundred and sixty-two prisoners; of whom fifty-three are females. The male prisoners are confined separately at night; the females in companies of eight or ten. The hours of locking up the prisoners and unlocking them are at sunset and sunrise."

The new building in the Baltimore Penitentiary is on the arcade plan.

"In Washington city, district of Columbia, there are two hundred and fourteen cells, and forty prisoners, of whom two are females. They are lodged in separate cells, and after being taken out, in the morning, they are not permitted to return to them again until the hour for locking up, in the evening; the Sabbath day excepted, when they are almost wholly confined to their cells, time being allowed for their meals, and their attendance on divine service."

The New Penitentiary in Washington is on the Auburn plan.

"In Kentucky, there are one hundred and four cells in the State Prison at Frankfort, and eighty-four prisoners; lodged separately; let out, in the morning, as soon as they can see, for business and kept at work until night; confined in the cells on the Sabbath, except four hours, which are devoted to instruction."

"In Ohio, the New Prison at Columbus is building, calculated for seven hundred cells; and there will probably be finished three hundred and eighty cells, and a keeper's house, this summer In the Old Prison, there are about fifty effective cells, and one hundred and ninety prisoners, of whom six are females—four lodged in a cell; the women all in one room, partly under ground."

The New Prison in Ohio is on the Auburn plan.

Second, as to silence by day and night, which is a standing law in the new discipline. The benefits of this system when completely carried out, cannot be too much enlarged upon.

Third, as to the diminished number of re-committals.

"Notwithstanding the various causes of crime, so much attention has been given to this department of benevolence, within a few years, that the recommittals are greatly diminished, and the *progress in crime* appears to be considerably checked. The proportion of recommittals, a few years ago, was, in many Prisons, one in two, one in three, and one in four; while in the reformed Prisons, it is one in ten, one in fifteen and one in twenty. And, taking the country at large, crime not only does not increase as fast as the population, but there does not appear from the records of the criminal courts and Prisons, to be any positive increase of crime. Some of the principal Prisons in the country have fewer inmates than they had years ago. The prisons supplied from the city of New York form the principal exception to this general remark, which is probably to be attributed, in a considerable degree, to the great immigration of foreigners; while the prisons of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, the Western District of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, not only indicate no alraming increase of crime, but appear to indicate that the friends of virtue are getting a victory over the friends of vice and crime.

In Maine, where solitary confinement, at least by night, has been the system from the first, the whole number of convicts committed since July 2, 1824, when the first were received, is four hundred and forty-six, and the whole number of recommittals forty-four, i. e. a little less than one tenth. Six, or a fraction over, is the average number recommitted each year; five only have been recommitted the last year.

In New Hampshire, where the solitary cells are occupied, for the first time, in June, 1833, the whole number of prisoners is eighty-three; of whom sixteen have been in that prison before, and ten in other Prisons; i. e. more than one fourth part have either been in that or other Prisons.

In Vermont, where the solitary cells have been occupied about one year and a half, giving hardly time to prove the effect of the system, of thirty two committed last year, five were on a second sentence, i. e. about one sixth; but it is not stated whether any one of these had been in the Prison since the new system was introduced.

In Massachusetts, of two hundred and twenty-eight now in Prison, including a number who have been in Prison a long time, sixty-seven are recommittals; i. e. more than one in four: of one hundred and nine committed during the last year, sixteen were recommittals; i. e. about one in seven: of ninety-seven discharged previous to January, 1833, who had had the full benefit of the new system, only two had been recommitted in January last; i. e. one in forty-six.

In Connecticut, where the number received annually may be stated as varying from forty-five to sixty, the number recommitted last year was three: i. e. a proportion not exceeding one to fifteen.

At Auburn, the whole number received last year was one hundred and thirty-two, besides sixty transferred from the Prison at Sing-Sing. Of these, seven were recommittals; i. e. one to eighteen nearly, not including those transferred from Sing-Sing. Of six hundred and eighty-three, the whole number now in Prison, fifty are recommittals; i. e. about one to fourteen.

In Baltimore, where the solitary system has been but recently introduced (about two years and a half), the whole number in Prison is three hundred and sixty-two, of whom forty four are recommittals; i. e. about one to eight.

In Washington city, the whole number of prisoners is forty, and the recommittals two; i. e. one to twenty.

Fourth. The effects of the improved prison discipline, are causes of much congratulation. The points of the system may be shortly enumerated. The solitary cell—silence by night and day—reading the bible—Sunday religious instruction—industry and hard labor—attention to cleanliness—and a thorough ventilation as contributing to health.

The pecuniary effects by means of attention to business by upright officers, have also been very favorable.

As to reformation we extract the following details.

"In Maine there have been three or four cases of reformation, and, from the best information which can be obtained, from twelve to twenty cases among others since they left the Prison."

"In New Hampshire, there are a few cases of reformation both among those who remain in Prison, and among those who are discharged."

"In Vermont, many persons discharged from the Prison are living in the neighboring towns, and conducting with propriety."

"In Massachusetts, since the occupation of the solitary cells, and the establishment of the present discipline, there has been very evident improvement in the conduct and moral character of the inmates of the State Prison. An apparent seriousness is manifest among many of the convicts, and good attention is given, by nearly or quite all of them, to the religious and moral instruction imparted by the worthy chaplain and the Sabbath school teachers. Of the great number discharged within the last three or four years, it is believed that several have become thoroughly reformed, and that a large number have turned from the paths of vice and sin, and are industrious and worthy men."

"At Auburn, many who have been convicts in the Prison are now good members of society. Several are members of the churches in the village of Auburn, in good standing, and others in other places.—Great confidence is had in the radical reformation of seventy-five to one hundred now in Prison."

"On Blackwell's island no cases of reformation in which any confidence can be placed."

"In Baltimore, no means are used to obtain information respecting discharged prisoners; no estimate can therefore be made of the proportion of cases of reformation."

"In Washington, there is a case of reformation, which affords great cause for rejoicing."

☞ The City Government was organized on Monday last agreeably to law. General Lyman the new Mayor was sworn into office—made a short and suitable address—and afterwards administered the oaths of office to the members of the board of Aldermen present and the members of the Common Council.

In consequence of the Hon Jame Savage declining to serve in the office of Alderman, to which he had been elected, notifications have been put forth to elect a new Alderman in his place,—and also to fill any vacancies that may exist in the several Wards. In the mean time no committees of the City Council have been appointed or will be until the completion of the Board of Aldermen by the election of a new member.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. On Thursday evening about 6 o'clock, near the residence of Capt Carey, in Chelsea, as two persons, Mr Payson and Mr Fenno, in a wagon were proceeding to their residence, a middle-sized man on foot, dressed in dark clothes, seized the horse and presenting a pistol cried out, "your money or your life." Fenno immediately sprung upon the robber and seized him by the arms and after a struggle got him under on the ground. The robber, however, in this situation contrived to discharge his pistol against his side. The ball penetrated a thick great-coat, a stout inner coat and waistcoat and broke the button of his suspenders, wich turned its direction and probably saved his life. Fenno's companion in the mean time had fled and he lay on the ground. The highwayman then whistled for his horse which was in a lane near by—and came at his call. He immediately mounted and Fenno who had partially recovered called out to stop him, but without effect.

THE MAN IN THE MOON. A new piece with the above title is to be brought out at the Tremont Theatre on Monday evening. It is a scenic display unlike any thing ever before presented at this theatre, and has been for a long time in course of preparation by that skilful artist, Mr Barrymore. The manager has spared neither trouble nor expense in bringing forward this, the first of a series of novelties to be produced; and all who delight to feast the eye, as well as the ear will have an opportunity on Monday evening.

LARGE BUSINESS. The Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk have returned thirty nine indictments for offences committed during the month of November. They are mostly of a serious nature and chiefly against a new race of offenders heretofore without the circle of acquaintance of the Police. Among the number is an indictment charging Abner Kneeland, the editor of the Investigator, with the publication of an obscene and blasphemous libel.

A LEGAL PUN. Some years ago, a Mr *White*, a member of the Massachusetts Bar, published a volume of "Commentaries." The merits of this work being under discussion in the presence of the late Chief Justice Parsons, he brought the conversation to a close by asking, "why is this work like a tesselated pavement?" After the company had "given it up," he replied, "because it is made up of a good deal of *Black-stone* and a little bit of *White*."—*Moderator.*

[This anecdote is almost wholly erroneous; Judge Parsons had no concern in it, Mr *White* had published *a digest* of the Laws of Massachusetts—and interlarded it with notes containing many quotations from Blackstone. The late Mr Stickney, Clerk of the C. of Common Pleas—said to the celebrated Samuel Dexter—that a quotation from Edmund Burke's character of Lord Chatham, would be an excellent motto for White's books. "How so?" said Mr Dexter, "Why sir, Burke in describing the character of Lord Chatham's administration, compared it to a piece of tesselated pavement, or diversified mosaic,—now comes my motto, "here a bit of *black-stone*, and there a bit of *white*." "]

We have seen in some of the shop windows in Washington street, a lithograph portrait of Major Downing. It is the poorest thing for a fancy piece we ever saw. If the dauber who drew the face had intended to put as little character and cunning into the performance as possible he could not have succeeded better.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

This numerous body have done little since their meeting, except to organize the Senate and attempt to make a governor. The exigency which requires this magistrate to be elected by the legislature, having never happened before under the constitution, it may be suitable here to mention the mode of operation.

The Constitution in this particular, provides "that if no person shall have a majority of votes, the House of Representatives shall by ballot, elect two out of the number voted for who had the highest number of votes, and make return to the Senate, of the two persons so elected—on which the Senate shall proceed by ballot to elect one who shall be Governor. It is well known that Mr Davis, Mr Adams, Mr Morton, and Mr Allen were voted for by the people, and the House adopted the following mode of proceeding.

A special Committee of three were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes in front of the Speaker's desk, and each member in presence of the House, deposited his vote, when his name was checked by the Clerk.

As Mr Adams had declined an election, the difficulty if any would have existed in the selection of candidates, was removed, and on Wednesday last a selection was made agreeable to the order of the day.—Messrs Saltonstall, Ruggles and Dewitt were appointed the Committee to receive the vote of each member, as his name was called out by the Clerk; the result of the ballotting was—whole number, 547; necessary to a choice, 247; Hon John Davis had 327; Marcus Morton, 199; John Q. Adams, 18; Samuel C. Allen, 3; Blanks, 9.

So Mr Davis had 107 votes more than all the other candidates, and 128 more than the highest of them. In the afternoon, a ballotting took place for the second candidate, and Marcus Morton was chosen, he having 267 votes out of 357 ballots. The other candidates were Messrs Adams and Allen.

In Senate, Jan 9. The candidates selected by the House, Messrs Davis and Morton, were presented to the Senate—and at 11 o'clock that board proceeded to elect a Governor. When the ballots were taken it appeared that John Davis had 30 votes, Marcus Morton 4 and blanks 3—so Mr Davis was declared to be elected Governor for the present year. A joint committee consisting of Messrs Everett and Mixer of the Senate and Messrs Metcalf, Robinson and Davis of the House were appointed to notify his election to the Governor now at Washington.

In the House. At 11 o,clock, the House proceeded to elect two candidates for L. Governor, to be sent to the Senate. The first ballot resulted thus: whole number, 529; choice, 265; Mr Armstrong, 283; Lathrop, 138; Fowler, 106; W. W. Thompson, 2.—Sent to the Senare. Second ballot; whole number, 335; choice, 168; Lathorp, 172; Fowler, 159; Thompson, 3; Armstrong, 1; Tuttle, 1; W. B. Calhoun, 1; blanks, 23, rejected. Messrs Armstrong and Lathrop were declared the two candidates to be presented to the Senate, and messages were sent to that end by Special Committees.

On Motion of Mr Russell the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law for the equal apportionment of property among the bona-fide creditors in case of bankruptcy; also to the same Committee, on motion of Mr Saltonstall, the Act relating to Marriages.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Thursday, Jan 2. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Chair announced the special order of the day, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites.

The Vice President then took the occasion to remark, that all expressions of opinion, on the part of the spectators, concerning the matters in debate, were improper, and would, on no account be tolerated.—He adverted to what had taken place in the galleries during the last two or three days, by which the decorum due to the Senate had been violated, stated that the officers were instructed to do their duty, and that, in case of any repetition of the impropriety, effectual means would be resorted to, for the purpose of suppressing it, by instantly clearing the galleries.

Mr Benton then rose and spoke in favor of the course which had been pursued by the President in removing the deposites, but before he had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Friday, Jan 3. *Trade with the West Indies.*—The following resolution offered by Mr Sprague, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, so far as the documents and returns received will permit, the amount of trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies, the British West Indies, the Danish West Indies, and the Swedish W. Indies, since the 30th day of September, 1832, distinguishing the amount of American, British, and other foreign tonnage, which has entered and departed to and from those places respectively, or the U. States generally. Also, the amount of imports and exports of American and foreign produce, distinguishing between the same.

Removal of Deposites. The Vice President then announced the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the deposites.

Mr Benton then resumed his remarks, and continued until 3 o'clock, when, without coming to a conclusion, he gave the floor to Mr Grundy.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan 2. *The Deposite Question.* Mr Polk resumed the floor, and continued the speech he commenced on Monday.

Friday, Jan 3. A resolution offered by Mr Selden, which is in the following words, came up as part of the unfinished business, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund forthwith to purchase or otherwise redeem, the five per cent stocks of the U. States, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to place under the control of said Commissioners such funds not otherwise required for the purpose of the government as shall be necessary for that object, and in case of deficiency, to sell so much of the stock of the bank of the United States, belonging to the Government, as will enable them to complete the purchase.

After considerable discussion Mr Polk proposed an amendment to the resolution, as follows:

That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be directed to forthwith purchase, or otherwise redeem the five per cent stocks of the United States, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time to place under the control of said Commissioners such funds not otherwise required for the purpose of the Government as shall be necessary for that object, and in case of deficiency to sell so much of the stock of the Bank of the United States belonging to the Government as will enable them to complete the purchase.

Mr Selden accepted this amendment as a modification of his resolution.

Mr Lane obtained the floor, when the hour having expired, the subject was postponed, and the House proceeded to the consideration of private Bills.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Engine Company, No 7, have presented their late Foreman, Mr Wm B. Swift, on the occasion of his resignation, an elegant gold lever watch, valued at one hundred dollars.

The Firemen's Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five per cent, for the last six months.

There has been two suicides this week in the vicinity of this city.

We have received no later intelligence from Europe during the week.

Smith, alias Plummer, charged with stealing a package of money from Wilde's Tavern, has been examined at the Police Court and bound over in the sum of $7580, for his appearance at the February term of the Municipal Court.

THE DEDHAM FIRE.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Dedham was called yesterday morning, and a committee of eight appointed to collect facts in relation to the fire in that town. After a careful investigation, they were satisfied that the fire did not originate in the careless and improper conduct of any individual connected with the establishment, but was the work of an incendiary; and therefore recommended that the Selectmen offer a suitable reward to any person who will give information which will secure the conviction of the incendiary. Agreeable to the above, the Selectmen offer a reward of $500 for the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to said building.

TREMONT THEATRE SHARES.—The shares in the Tremont Theatre were sold at auction, on Thursday—the purchaser entitled to the dividend of $1.50 per share, payable on Monday next—at $30 per share.—Par value $45.

THE U S FRIGATE POTOMAC.—Letters were received in this city yesterday, says the Atlas of this morning, from Commodore Downes, in which he stated that he should not probably arrive here before the first of May. The ship is certainly ordered to this port.

The records of the Police Court of New York, says the Sun, show that since the year 1827 there have been 30,000 prisoners removed from the Police Office to Bellevue prison. Three quarters of these beings were committed, directly or indirectly, in consequence of indulging too freely in the use of intoxicating liquors.

The population of New Haven is 11,547. Increase in three years, 1500.

The present House of Representatives of Pensylvania, consisting of one hundred members, contains but *six* individuals who were members three years ago, and but *twenty-three* who were members two years ago.

A letter from Washington says, "the British Minister has threatened to go home, unless a Minister is appointed to England He has been told that Mr Stevenson will go in a few weeks."

Statement of the quantity of Rain which has fallen in each year, from 1810 to 1833; inclusive—the first fourteen years by the guage of P. Legoux, at Spring Mill, and the following ten years by that kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

	Inches.		Inches.
1810	32.656	1822	29.864
1811	34.968	1823	41.815
1812	39.300	1824	38.740
1813	35.625	1825	29.570
1814	43.135	1826	35.140
1815	34.666	1827	38.500
1816	27.347	1828	37.970
1817	36.005	1829	41.850
1818	30.177	1830	45.070
1819	23.354	1831	43.940
1820	39.609	1832	39.870
1821	32.182	1833	48,550

Thus the whole quantity which fell in the above 24 years was 880.503.

The average of the 23 years ending with 1832, was 36.172 inches. The depth of the rain which fell in 1833 was therefore above 12 inches greater than the *average* of the 23 preceding years.

The rain each month of the year 1833, was as follows:—

	Inches.		Inches.
1st mo	3 97	8th mo	3.39
2d "	1.24	9th "	3.82
3d "	2.22	10th "	10.05
4th "	0.70	11th "	2.18
5th "	5.88	12th "	5.67
6th "	5.28		
7th "	4.15	Total	48.56

—*Poulson's (Philad.) Daily Advertiser.*

MURDER. On Tuesday afternoon last, a young man by the name of Harris, of the Medical Class of Morrison College, went into the room of Mr Junius P. Fenner, another young man of the same class, and commenced an altercation with him about some previous affair. After exchanging a few words, Harris drew from his pocket a pistol and fired it, and in a few seconds another, one of the balls of which took effect, and Fenner expired immediately. Harris was taken into custody, and underwent an examination before the Mayor, who came to the conclusion to admit him to bail in the sum of $5000, which he has not yet procured.

The deceased was one of the most estimable and promising youths of the class, as all his classmates testify with becoming sorrow and regret.

Whenever our hands shall be untied, the public may confidently expect to hear unfolded all the circumstances attending this fatal business.—*Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, Dec 21.*

SPECIE. The ship Congress, arrived at New York from Mexico, has about 200,000 dollars on board, and the Paragon, which sailed the day before her for Philadelphia, is supposed to have a still larger sum.

The Rochester Observer has been united with the N. Y. Evangelist. The circulation of the Evangelist now amounts to 7500 copies.

The latest novelty we have met with, is an advertisement offering for sale the "*essence* of whiskey punch—a delightful and economical article for producing instantly the best Irish whiskey punch."

It is stated in foreign prints, that an ingenious Parisian has invented a substance which, in color, firmness and elasticity, exactly resembles human flesh.

A steamboat of about 70 horse power, called the "Tampico," has been built at New York by Messrs Brown & Bell, to be employed at Tampico, in towing vessels over the bar. She is nearly ready for sea.

The legislatures of the Southern States, now or recently in session, have paid unusual attention to the subjects of Internal Improvements, and Banking.—Numerous acts have been granted for incorporatnig new Banks, or as renewals of Bank charters; and many schemes for Rail Roads and Canals projected.

In the Columbus Daily Advertiser the following statement of the population of Ohio is given. In 1803 the population was estimated at 60,000, and the state was divided into 17 counties. In 1810 it was 230,760 and the number of counties 36. In 1816 the state contained 882,000 souls, and numbered 45 counties. This year (1833) her inhabitants will count 1,150,000, and 70 counties are embraced within her limits. There are 494 members of the bar, or lawyers, practising in the state.

COAL. Indications of vast quantities of excellent anthracite coal, are said to have been found in Virginia, within 12 miles of the Potomac, and in the vicinity of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. They are stated to reach along the base of the mountains quite into Tennessee.

A grain of musk will, it is said, scent a room for twenty years, and at the end of that period will have lost little of its weight.

A letter from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, says—'The Creek controversy is now regarded as at an end. An agent of the General Government, (F. S. Key, Esq) has been here for several days, and the rumor is that he is in a fair way of bringing all the difficulties that have grown out of the vexed Creek question to an amicable close.'

It is stated in the Cumberland, Md, Advocate, that real estate has advanced in value about 100 per cent, in Alleghany county, within the last two years.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Walter M. Leman, of the Tremont Theatre, to Mary A. Mullet,—Wm M. Phyfe to Elizabeth W. Foster,—George S. Walker to Jane Lacave—James C. Converse to Sarah Ann Peabody.

In Charlestown, Benj. Simpson formerly of Rumney, N. H. to Jane Bartlett—James C. Poor to Ellen Gibbs.

In Dedham, Willard Cobbet to Joanne Smith of Canton.

In Walpole, Moses E. Webb of Dedham, to Rebecca G. Morse.

In Salem, Moses Townsend, 2d, to Catharine G. Green.

In North Bridgewater, Isaac H. Heartwell to Harriet, daughter of Micha Packard, Esq.

In Salisbury, Obed R. Fowler to Abigail Barnard.

In Wrentham, Calvin Fisher, Jr. Esq to Ann Eliza Brastow.

In Hamilton, Isaac A. Dodge to Maria Brown.

In New York, Lawrence Kearney, Esq. Captain U. S. Navy, to Josephine C. Hall.

At Upton Park, Otsego County, N. Y. Frederic Tudor to Euphemia Fenno.

In Columbia, Tenn. Dr Wm McNeill to Mary Crockett, daughter of the Hon David Crockett, member of Congress—"Go Ahead."

DEATHS.

In this city, Loring White, formerly of Weymouth 31.

In Cambridgeport, Susan Elizabeth Gay aged 19 mo.

In Dorchester, Edward H. Lothrop 25.

In Waltham, Wm Rayne, 17.

In Walpole, Maria, wife of Silas Fales, 33.

In Newburyport, widow Tamsen Hervey, 80.

In Weymouth, Sarah, wife of Capt Warren Loud 48.

In Heath, Wm Christie, 84, a native of Scotland, and one of the survivors of Burgoyne's army.

Silk Goods for Cash.

THE subscribers are offering their remaining stock of *Cut Silks*, at wholesale or retail, at the following low prices, for cash—to wit:

Col'd Gro de Naps—best tall colors, at			50 cents pr yd	
Do	do double chain	do	62 1-2	do
Do	Poult de Soie	do	75	do
Do	do extra quality	do	87 1-2	do
Blk and blue blk, Gro de Naps and Taffeta's			42	do
Col'd Sarsnets, American dye fall colors			50	do
Blk Poult de Soie and Gro de Swiss,			75	do
Do	do	do	62 1-2	do

A very superior quality of blue blk Poult de Soie 87 1-2

☞ Buyers who wish to have a first choice in quality or color, *must call early.* S. WALES & CO,

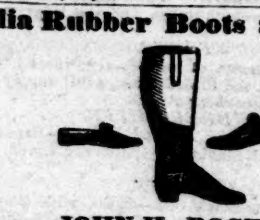
dec 21 is5t 205 Washington st (near Old South.)

S. J. H. Smith's

FANCY Morocco Work Manufactory, No 2, Milk street, opposite the Old South, where may constantly be found a great variety of Pocket Books and Wallets with steel clasps and springs—Card cases; ladies' Work Boxes and Indispensables; Surgeons' Cases; Portfolios; Bank Books; Travelling and dressing Cases; military belts; miniature cases, jewelry trays and boxes; pattern cards for factories, spectacle cases, and every thing that can be thought of in the Morocco line.

All Jobs personally attended to, and all kinds of Morocco work neatly repaired. 3mis oct 5

India Rubber Boots and Shoes.



JOHN H. ROGERS,

No 50, Court street, opposite the New England Museum,

HAS just received a large lot of the above articles. Firemen and seafaring men are particularly requested to call. Also, those in want, are desired to call and examine as good an assortment as any one can wish to see. Water Proof Boots, lined Rubbers and Calf Boots, for sale, as above, very cheap. Moccasins, an excellent article for ladies wear the coming season. A new article of Blacking, said to be the best yet offered.

nov 2 2mis

Optical Instruments.

D. B. WIDDIFIELD, No 139, Washington, 2d door from School street, offers for sale the following articles in his line of business, viz. Celestial and Terrestrial Telescopes pocket do; Day or Night Glasses; simple and compound Microscopes; single, double and triple Megaliscopes; Linen Provers; concave, convex, cylindrical and multiplying Mirrors; Lenses; Prisms; Multiplying Glasses; Optic Glasses, and Prints for do; Barometers; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Opera Glasses; Magic Lanterns, with diagrams for illustrating astronomy, botany, entomology, conchology, national costume, &c. &c.; Spectacles, in gold, silver, shell, blue and polished steel frames, in the greatest variety of patterns with glasses and pebbles adapted to every eye within the reach of optical assistance.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the reparing of all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Also may be found at the same store, a great variety of Watches, Clocks, Silver Spoons, Watch Trimmings, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, repaired and warranted by CURRIER & TROTT.

n 30 3 m

Exercises in Algebra,

FOR SCHOOLS; with a Key, for the use of the Teacher. By Francis J. Grund.

The problems in Algebra are selected in particular reference to what is required for admission into American colleges. They are arranged in such a manner that very little aid is required from the instructer; the most difficult steps being explained in the book. There is certainly no treatise on Algebra, in any language extant, which contains sufficient problems or exercises for the learner, the only means by which he may be expected to fit himself for the study of those branches which involve more difficulties—and perhaps the only way by which he can become accustomed to apply his knowledge of mathematics to practical purposes. Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book Publishers. dec 23

Bridgport Coal.

NOW landing from the brig Mary and Susan, 75 chaldrons prime Bridgport Lingan Coal. NEVERS & FRENCH, No 65, Purchase street. nov 30

Super 6-4 English Merinos,

AT $1 per yard, for sale at ISAIAH FAXON'S, No 91, Court street, 2d door from Concert Hall, also, a large assortment of *DRY GOODS*, that will be sold at low prices, as the subscriber wishes to close his stock of Dry Goods by the first of March. Purchasers by calling soon will get good bargains.

The subscriber will continue to manufacture Straw Bonnets, consisting of super Dunstable, Eleven, Wide and Fancy Braid Bonnets, that will be sold by the case, dozen or single, cheap for cash.

Wanted as above, 5 or 6 Straw Sewers.

Also—6000 yards of Rich Ribbons, at the low price of one shilling per yard. ISAIAH FAXON.

dec 7 1m

Fashionable Ready Made CLOTHING.

THE largest assortment and variety may be found at No 3, Congress square, for sale by THOMAS WHITMARSH & CO. oct 26

English Annuals for 1834.

FOR sale by LILLY, WAIT & CO 121 Washington street.

The Lanscape Annual.
The Oriental Annual.
The English Annual.
The Forget Me Not.
The Juvenile Forget Me Not
The Amulet.
Friendship's Offering.
Mrs Sheridan's Comic Offering.
Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book.
Also—The Token—The Offering—The Religious Souvenir—The Pearl—The Child's Annual. dec 14.

Pencil Cases.

100 DOZEN Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases—for sale at the manufacturers prices, by EDMUND WILLARD, 107 Washington street, 2d door south of Williams's Court. dec 21

Patent Pumps and Lead Pipe.

CURTIS & LEAVENS, have on hand and offer for sale at 62 Bread street, a complete assortment of Patent Pumps.

Also, can furnish the first quality of Lead Pipe, of any dimensions, to order at manufacturers' prices. dec 21

E. N. Stratton & Co,

No 111, WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of valuable standard and Miscellaneous Books, in the various departments of literature. Also, folio, 4to, royal 8vo, pew and pocket Bibles and Testaments, in a great variety; School Books; Fancy Goods; Cutlery; Jewelry; Gold and Silver Watches, etc. The above are warranted as good as can be found at any store in the city, and will be sold CHEAP for cash.

Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees, Librarians, and others in want of Books, will please call as above. 3m oct 5

Sheet Zinc.

50.000 LBS. superior SHEET ZINC, weighing 10, 11 1-2, and 12 lbs per sheet. For sale in lots to suit, by CURTIS & LEAVENS, 62 Broad street. dec 14

Wrapping Paper.

600 REAMS, of different sizes and quality, just received and for sale by J. H. WILKINS & CO, 119 Washington street.

ALSO—a general assortment of Printing and Writing Paper. 3t dec 21

NEW RECRUIT—At 25 cents.

JUST received a fresh importation of *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, for sale at the above price, at Retail only—by THOMAS C. WALES, 195 Washington street. 1m dec 7

Coal Stoves.

THE subscribers, agents for Messrs Nott & Co, of New York, have just received and offer for sale, a good assortment of Dr Nott's Coal Stoves, which are considered superior to any other Stove ever yet offered to the public, for burning the Hard Coals. Purchasers are requested to call and examine, as they will also find a good assortment of James's Cooking, Franklin, Six Plate and Box Stoves, which are offered for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.

HURLBERT, LEAVITT & CO,

oct 5 16, Union street.

Life Preservers.

AN additional lot of American Wash Leather *UNDER SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*, an excellent article and highly recommended by Physicians for consumptive and rheumatic persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c.

For sale at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington street.

nov 23 tf

Wigs.

200 LADIES' and Gentlemen's WIGS, for sale at reduced prices, at WILLARD'S, 107 Washington street. Those in want of Wigs will do well to call before purchasing dec 21

Coal.

100 CHALDRONS coarse screened Newcastle and Orrel Coal—100 do Bridgeport and Sunderland do. for grates—100 do Fine for Smiths, Manufacturers, or Steam Engines—for sale by NEVERS & FRENCH,

sept 28 65, Purchase street.

Dry Goods at Retail.

THE subscriber, wishing to reduce his present Stock of *DRY GOODS*, offers the following articles at reduced prices, viz:

Broadcloths,	Worsted Hose
Cassimeres,	Gloves,
Satinetts	Linens,
6-4 French Merinos,	Col'd Cambrics,
6-4 English "	White "
3-3 " "	Copperplate
English Calicoes,	Patches,
American "	Plaid Table Covers,
Red Flannels,	Bro Lin " "
White "	Flag Silk Hdkfs,
Green "	Blk " "
Camblets	Col'd Gro de Nap Silk,
Plaids,	Blk " " "
Ticking,	English Thread,
Cotton Flannel,	Spool Cotton,
Tickings,	Bleached Sheeting,
Green Barage,	Brown "
White Serge	Bleached Shirting,
Blankets,	Brown "

CHARLES ADAMS,

nov 23 tf No 115, Hanover street.

French Cartons.

ONE case of French Cartons, of good quality, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. dec 28

Chess Boards, Chess Men and DOMINOES.

A SUPPLY of Chess Men, Chess Boards and Ivory Dominoes, just received and for sale at EDMUND WILLARD'S Fancy Store, 107 Washington st, 2 doors south of Williams's court. dec 28

The Real English

WASH-LEATHEE SOCKS, a sure cure for chilblains—for sale at No 4 Congress street

T. H. FOSTER, Successor to

dec 21 3m J. G. SHUTE.

Prime Family Butter.

3000 LBS. for sale by GEORGE P. THOMAS, Nos 51 and 53, Broad-street.

dec 28 tf

Cast Iron Fire Frames.

CURTIS & LEAVENS, 62 Broad street, have now on hand, and are constantly receiving from the Factory, Cast Iron Fire Frames, of all sizes, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers' prices. A liberal discount made to dealers. dec 21

Bakers' Butter.

FOR sale by TAYLOR & GOVE, 100 kegs Bakers' Butter, at Cellar No 1, Faneuil Market.

dec 7 12t

Balance Factory.

JOHN B. STODDARD at his MANUFACTORY, No 2 and 8, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles, *WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States.—Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

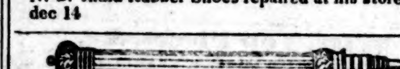
NATHAN W. LOW,

Pemberton Hill opposite the head of Hanover street, next door to S. S. Lynde,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just received 500 pair of Gentlemen's and Ladies lined and bound *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of superior quality to any in the city, which he offers for sale, by the dozen or single pair, as cheap as can be found at any other establishment in the city. Friends and patrons are respectfully invited to call before purchasing. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. India Rubber Shoes repaired at his store

dec 14



Silver Pencil Cases.

A QUANTITY of Addison and Co's Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases, for sale at a reduced price by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. dec 28

Carved and Plain Shell Combs

NEATLY repaired at EDMUND WILLARD'S Comb and Fancy Goods Store, 107, Washington st, 2 doors south of Williams's court.

☞ Cash paid for Old Shell. dec 23

South Boston Brewery.

THE *BOSTON BEER COMPANY* beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture at their Brewery, *Pale Ale, Strong and Table Beer.* Orders left at their Brewery, or their Store, No 6, Lindal street, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON,

dec 28 3m Brewer and Superintendent.

Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs, BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

Printing and Standing Presses.

FOR SALE, at the Boston Type Foundry, No 39 Congress street, good second hand *PRINTING PRESSES*, of Tufts's, Wells's, Adams's, Smith's and Dow's manufacture, from demi to imperial, at prices from $150 to $225 each; and Ramage's, at from $30 to $75 each.

Also, one good second hand Standing Press, of Bartholomew's manufacture, with the extra power; one good common Screw Press, *new*, at $95; one do do at $110.

Orders, also, for Tufts's approved Hand Press, executed at the above Foundry, for whom the same are manufactured. JOHN. G. ROGERS,

dec 21 6w Agent for the Co.

Book Binder's Stock.

OAK, Sumac, and Hemlock Tan'd Sheepskin Grains of all qualities.

Also—Hemlock Tan'd Fleshes, for sale in large or small quantities, by LUKE BALDWIN, No 6, Merchants' Row, where is also constantly for sale,

India Rubber Cloths and Leather of all kinds, from the Roxbury India Rubber Factory. 6w dec 14

Furs and Flaxseed.

CASH paid for FURS and FLAXSEED, by B. HOMES, at Store No 100 Milk street.

FOR SALE AT SAID STORE—Fitch and Russia Gray Robes, from $30 to $85 each; Buffalo Robes, per bale or single Skin; South Sea and Newfoundland Hair Seal Skins; box and cask Raisins; Dry Grindstones, of all sizes.

Boston, Nov 9, 1833. 9w

Provisions.

SUMNER HUDSON, No 10, South Market street, keeps constantly for sale—Beef, Pork, Ham, Lard, &c. 6m sept 14

PRESTON'S INK,

FOR METALLIC AND QUILL PENS.

THIS INK is warranted to be of superior quality; it flows freely, is of a beautiful jet black, and does not mould; it is so prepared as to be free from all *acid* or *corrosive* qualities, and hence does not corrode the Metallic, nor soften the Quill Pens like inks containing such properties. It has been highly approved by many gentlemen in banks, public offices and counting rooms in this city. The public are invited to try it. For sale by the manufacturer, J. P. PRESTON, Chemist, Federal-street, and by most of the Stationers in Washington street. Liberal discounts to wholesale purchasers.

dec 21 9w

At Retail!

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of every quality, and color, by the yard or pattern, at the lowest cash prices, for sale by THOMAS WHITMARSH & CO, No 3, Congress square.

Also, just received—a fresh lot of India Rubber Cloth Caps, Pants, Cloaks and Wrappers, from the Boston and Lynn Manufacturing Company.

P. S. Constantly on hand, India Ruber Cloth, by the piece or yard. tJan1 nov 16

GEORGE E. BARTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CLOTHING Warehouse, 51 Brattle street, corner of Brattle square, begs to inform the public that since his commencement in the above house, he has selected an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Camblets, Petershams, and all other goods suitable to his business and the season, of which choice articles of German, French, British, and American manufacture, he will warrant to make garments of the first style of fashion, workmanship and durability, for cash, at prices far below the extravagant prices generally aimed at.

G. E. B. solicits an inspection of his stock, by the public, who may thereby be satisfied of the authenticity of the above advertisement.

A good assortment of well made Garments constantly on hand, viz; Surtouts, Dress Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pantaloons and Vests. GEORGE E. BARTON,

oct 26 3m 51 Brattle street.

Satin Beaver Hats.

THE subscribers are largely engaged in the manufacture of this beautiful and fashionable HAT, which is acknowledged by all as the most beautiful, light, cheap, and most durable now in use. Orders for any quantity or quality, respectfully solicited, and promptly and faithfully attended to.

HALL & CO, 10 Washington street.

oct 19 A. A. HALL & CO. 25 Broad street.

Sweet Potatoes.

FOR sale by TAYLOR & GOVE, 100 barrels Sweet Potatoes, in prime order, at Cellar, No 1 Faneuil Market. 12t dec 7

Satin Beaver Hat Manufactory.

HIBBARD & MACNAIR, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced manufacturing this beautiful article in the Chambers over HALL & Co's, 10, Washington street.—They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ All Orders punctually attended to. 3m dec 7

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership formerly existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 8th inst. by mutual consent. ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN.

Boston, Oct 9, 1833. EPHRAIM W. BULL.

The business will be continued as usual by EPHRAIM W. BULL, at No 54, Cornhill, (late Market street.) Gold Leaf and Bronze, all shades; Silver Leaf and Bronze and Copper do do, warranted of superior quality, for sale as above, wholesale and retail. tf oct 26

Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 34, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

Box Raisins, Brimstone, &c.

400 BOXES prime Bloom RAISINS,
400 do Muscatel do
200 do Bunch do
75 boxes BRIMSTONE, Malta refined,
25 kegs BUTTER,
50 qr casks Sweet Malaga WINE, } entitled to
49 Indian bbls do } debenture,
5 cases, 1000 pots Naples Shaving SOAP, 1st quality—for sale by JOHN M. MARSTON,

dec 21 2p No 5 1-2, India street.

Boiler Iron.

20 PLATES	50 by 26	} 1-4 inch thick.	
20 do	49 " 26		
20 do	49 " 26	} No 6, or 3-16 in. thick.	
21 do	50 " 26		

The above is a superior article, made of the best of scrap iron handsomely rolled, and perfectly even. For sale in large or small quanties at 62, Broad street, by CURTIS & LEAVENS. nov 30

Chisels.

6 CASES Field's superior Morticing and Framing Chisels, for sale by MURDOCK & OAKES, 48 and 49, Commercial street. dec 7

Flute.

J. L. DOWNE, Professor and Teacher of the German Flute, respectfully informs his friends and pupils, that his residence is 15, Pinckney street,

nov 9

Winter Clothing at cost!!

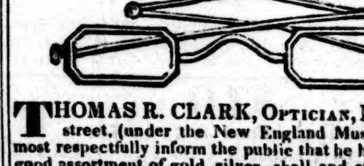
WILLIAM H. MILTON, Nos 4 and 6, Old Faneuil Hall, will sell his remaining Stock of Clothing at cost, consisting of every article of Gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, a good assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Petershams, Lyon Skins, Camblets, &c, &c. which will be made to order, cheap. dec 28

EW FASHIONS

KIMBALL, 12, Washington street, is in constant receipt of all new styles of *STOCKS*, which are made from English and French patterns, sent out expressly for him.—Winter fashions expected soon. On hand, an assortment of Velvet and Plaited Bombazine STOCKS, very warm and serviceable articles. oct 26

Sign of the



THOMAS R. CLARK, OPTICIAN, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

N. B. Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest patterns, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers, repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.

dec 7 6m

Attention—Debtors & Creditors.

WM. H. MILTON wishes all persons holding demands against him to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make payment, as he is desirous of closing his accounts with delinquents. dec 21

A Card.

SETH E. CLAPP would inform his friends and the public, that having formed a connexion with Mr H. C. Lincoln, he has removed from North Square, and under the firm of LINCOLN & CLAPP, purchased the stock and stand of W. W. Motley, No 13 Court street, where he will be happy to wait upon his former customers. tf nov 9

A Card.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice to their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion under the firm of LINCOLN & CLAPP, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business, and having purchased the stock and stand of W. W. Motley, No 13 Court street, offer for sale at the lowest cash prices a general assortment of Broadcloths Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every other articles usually found in such an establishment.

H. C. LINCOLN.
SETH E. CLAPP.

W. W. Motley having disposed of his stock and stand to Messrs Lincoln and Clapp, would respectfully recommend them to his friends and the public as being worthy of their confidence and patronage. eptf nov 9

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has just finished a very handsome assortment of JEWELRY, in all its several varieties, among which are some splendid Ear Rings of Gold, Stone, Cameo, Coral, Agate, Cornelian, Onyx, Jasper, &c &c. Also, some plain mounted Diamond Rings, varying in price from 18 to 30 dollars.

This Jewelry being of his own manufacture, and having a small rent to pay, can be afforded lower than it can be obtained at any other store in Boston.

The repairing of Jewelry particularly attended to, and all jobs which have been refused at the stores taken in and adjusted.

The subscriber desires to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the large and liberal encouragement he has received the last year, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. J. G. L. LIBBY, Harvard place, opposite Old South, 2d door on the right. dec 28

Ephraim Wood,

Tailor and Draper, 354 Washington street, two doors south of Hayward Place,

HAS received a new supply of Superfine English, French and American *BROADCLOTHS* and *CASSIMERES*—blue-black, green, Russell brown, and various other colors; blue and brown *CAMBLETS*; Petershams; Vestings, and a variety of other articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

N. B. Constantly on hand, a good assortment of Ready Made *CLOTHING*, on reasonable terms. 3m oct 5

Rich Jewelry, Silver, Plated and BRITANNIA WARE.

BENJAMIN C. FROBISHER would inform the public that he will sell his whole stock, consisting of Rich Jewelry, Silver, Plate, Plated and Britannia Ware, and various other articles, at very reduced prices.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at No 87 Washington street. 3t dec 21

Swaim's Panacea.

THE experience of twelve years has given to Swaim's Panacea a distinction which its efficacy only can support, and which the constantly increasing sales declare to be well founded. It is offered as a remedy for *Scrofula, or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Ulcers* of the *Larynx*, Diseases of an *Ulcerous* character, long standing *Rheumatic Affections, White Swellings*, and Diseases of the *Bones, Syphilis*, Disorders of the *Blood*, and Diseases produced by an *Excessive Use of Mercury.* It has also been found useful as a Spring Medicine, purifying and invigorating the System.

The operation of the Panacea is to impart vigor to the whole system, while the cure is going on; it interrupts neither business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet.

As a plain and conclusive argument in its favor, it may be observed, that it has obtained the distinction of being recommended by many celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere.

Price $2 per bottle. For sale in any quantity by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr. No 1, Union street.

sept 21 3m

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THIS truly valuable remedy, has now been before the public for seven years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption. Whooping Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favourable accounts of its effects. The following new Certificates are offered for

PUBLIC EXAMINATION!

[From Mr William Godfrey.]

In the winter of 1832 and 1833, I was seized with spitting of blood, which continued with occasional relief till spring. I consulted several eminent physicians and took much medicine, but the relief obtained was only transient. In the spring I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. At this time I was much reduced. The day before I commenced with the Balsam I raised about half a pint of blood, was oppressed with great hoarseness and a bad cough. I commenced taking the Balsam, thinking if this failed, I should resort to medicine no further.—But it did not disappoint my expectations. *All the unfavorable symptoms were immediately relieved, the cough cured, and I have not been troubled with spitting of blood since.* I am now able to resume my trade (that of a rope maker) which I had given up without any expectation of returning to it. WILLIAM GODFREY.

Roxbury, Mass, Aug 28, 1833.

[From Dr. Samuel Morrill.]

To the proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned, and he was enabled to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL MORRILL, M. D.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

[From Mr Samuel Everett.]

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing, I resorted to several remedies, but without effect. In January, 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody and offensive expectoration: my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless—I was told by my physicians that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. Its use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side and cough, except in the case of common colds. SAMUEL EVERETT.

Boston, March 1, 1832.

[From Dr Thomas Brown.]

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in Consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has *never disappointed* the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H. May 11, 1832.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed SAMPSON REED. *** None other can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine V. P Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these spurious mixtures are the 'American Pulmonary Balsam,' 'Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,' &c. ††† Purchasers should inquire for the true article by its *whole name*, and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants' Row, Henshaw & Co, Hastings, Marsh & Co, Delano & Whitney, W. C. Stimpson & Co, and by Druggists generally.—Price 50 cents. e3dwtf nov 2

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth and Cleaning the Mouth.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purposes of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I return you my thanks for the bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

I will use the preparation at your request, and should I see any cause to dissent, I will write to you on the subject.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, Conn. March 23, 1832.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From A. Rea, M. D.

Portland, Me. Nov. 7, 1831.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I received a bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash from you, for which I am much obliged to you. I believe it to be a valuable article. I have used it with very happy effect for cleansing the teeth and hardening the gums. Yours, &c.

A. REA.

From Sylvanus Plympton, M. D.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen, I have frequently administered your Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash in various affections of the mouth and throat; such as Aptha, attendant on Scarlatina and Cholera Infantum, Plyalism, (mercurial sore mouth,) &c. and relief has been immediate and permanent. In a neuralgic affection of the face and head, (tic doloreaux) arising from a depraved state of the gums and defective teeth, which had resisted many powerful approved medicines, this Wash acted like a charm. I hesitate not to give it my entire approbation for the purposes for which it was made, and consider it one of the most safe, pleasant and effectual articles of the kind ever offered to the public.

I am yours, &c. S. PLYMPTON.

Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1831.

From Mr. A. A. Hayes, Operative Chemist and Superintendent of the Roxbury Chemical Works.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen: Having examined the bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you gave me, and become acquainted with its composition, it affords me pleasure to express my belief that it well deserves the high reputation it has acquired. It does not contain any substance in solution or suspension, which can either chemically or mechanically injure the teeth, and observation and experience confirm the opinion, that its effects on the mouth are salutary and very agreeable.

With respect, A. A. HAYES.

Roxbury Laboratory, Feb. 3, 1832.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D. Quarantine Physician for the Port of Boston, (late professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Berkshire Medical Institution.)

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Although I have neglected to give your Tooth Wash a thorough personal trial, gentlemen of the profession assure me that it has answered their highest expectations. The medicinal articles which enter into its composition induce me to believe that its application to the ulcerated and otherwise diseased surfaces of the mouth and throat, will be appropriate, efficacious and satisfactory. Respectfully yours,

J. V. C. SMITH.

March 20, 1832.

☞ Recommendations from Drs. Spooner, Flint and others, may be examined on the wrapper of each bottle.

*** There are perhaps twenty imitations of this Tooth Wash, which wholly or partially assume the above name; none of which have any connexion with the genuine. The wrapper to each bottle is signed in the hand writing of LOWE & REED, inventors, and sole proprietors. For sale by the Druggists generally. Price 50 cents.

nov 24 e3wly.

Marlborough Hotel.

BOSTON, MASS,

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has let his house, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H. to Mr Levi Shaw, and has taken the Marlborough Hotel in Boston, 3d, formerly kept by Mr James Barker. The house will be thoroughly cleaned, newly furnished in all the apartments which are necessary, and will be put in good order for the reception of company. Gentlemen with their wives and families can be accommodated.

dec 23 6w SAMUEL WYATT.

Splendid Chalis.

LEMIST & WARDEN, have just received a few Dresses of Printed Chalis, the most beautiful article ever brought to this city. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them, as well as a great variety of other new and rich Goods, which they are now opening at 224 Washington street, corner of Summer street

dec 21 3t

MISCELLANIES.

IT IS HARD TO REGAIN REPUTATION.

"You know you're a tief Pat;" "I know I *have been*,
But my folly and wickedness fully I've seen;
Yet no one will trust me to work or to *sarve*,
And if I stay here, I must steal or must starve.
If you a good word to the captain will *spake*,
That I may a trip to America take,
You shall find I'll be honest, *for all the old stain*,
Nor disgrace the green isle of the ocean again."
Kind Dennis consents, and poor Pat is received;
The word of strict Dennis was aptly believed.
Escap'd from his guilt and escap'd from his shame,
In a new world poor Pat hoped to earn a new name.
He was kind to the crew, to the captain obedient,
To please he was never without an expedient,
He work'd and he sung, morning watch or midnight,
And Pat of the crew was the life and delight;
Even Dennis (at first not a little suspicious
That Pat's new-found honesty might be factitious)
Felt easy respecting the pledge of his word,
And rejoic'd that his friend was to honor restor'd.
When one day, while Patrick the ship's deck was washing,
And with bucket drew sea-water up for more splashing;
Relying too much on the hold of his foot,
And reaching and bending his whole body to't,
The ship gave a *heel*—Patrick's balance was lost,
And himself and his bucket to old Davy tost.
"Man overboard! out with a rope!" was the cry—
When Dennis on Pat, mid the waves, cast his eye.
"Catch the spalpeen," roar'd Dennis, "he's made me a liar!
And so devil roast him before his great fire!
To strive against bad *edication's* in vain!
Och! the tief, how he's got at his old tricks again!
If I saw not, I wouldn't believe how he took it!
Only look how the tief swims away *with the bucket!*"

ADVENTURE OF A FRENCH ORPHAN AMONG THE ARABS.—The *Semaphore* of Marseilles gives a letter from Algiers, dated the 22d ult., containing the following episode in the late military excursion to Blida: "It will be recollected that a settler and his wife were massacred by the Arabs in the rear of the army. They had their daughter with them, a girl of about eleven years of age, but of whom, though every search was made, no traces could be found, and no doubt was entertained of her having been conveyed by the barbarians back to the mountains. She, however, has returned to Algiers, owing her safety to her own presence of mind. The following narrative of her escape is from her own recital. She was seized by the hair of the head, and the inexhorable ytagan was raised to strike her, when the brigands suddenly observed the driver of the waggon, from which she and her parents had been taken, running to conceal himself in the brushwood. They instantly abandoned their prey for this new object of their ferocity, thinking, no doubt, that they should easily find the destitute child on their return. She seized the propitious moment, and hastened to hide herself in the marsh, and from her hiding-place watched the Arabs seeking the man who had escaped them. When they were at a distance, she regained sufficient courage to come out and give a last embrace to her murdered parents, and was not deterred from performing this act of filial affection, either by the dangers to which she was exposed, or by the revolting sight of the mutilated bodies of her father and mother. Alarmed, however, by some noise, she again plunged into the marsh, and having wandered about for several hours found herself near an Arab hut, and sat down exhausted. She had not been long in this position, when a child about her own age came out of the hut, and, inspired by Providence, the orphan threw herself upon its neck; the Arab child answered her caresses. In a few minutes she was surrounded by Arab women, who wept over her tears of commisseration. Their maternal feelings dictated to them, their duties on the occasion, and they endeavoured to conceal her; but the husbands returned, and she was discovered. The barbarians reproved their wives for granting hospitality to a Christian; and one of them had the brutality to throw an iron bar at the head of his wife, because she gave two eggs to the famished child. She, however, was preserved, and remained with the tribe two days, submitting to her fate with patience and resignation. The murderers, in fact, reflected that the exasperated French might again return to take vengeance, and that the sparing their infant prisoner would, perhaps, be a means of appeasing the wrath of their enemies. At length, a Moor, while the Arabs were absent, got possession of the orphan, and having concealed her in one of the baskets slung across his mule, brought her on the 16th September safe into Algiers. Immediately on her arrival she was taken to General Viorol, who bestowed upon her the most anxious care. Her return becoming known, she was the general object of curiosity and attention; every one wished to hear from her own mouth the narrative of her sufferings, to which we have not added one single word. M. Sapperty, Director of the Caratine Hospital, has adopted the child, whose name is Lucino Buretto, and will be to her as a second father; his kind treatment will, no doubt, soon alleviate the pains she has suffered. The officers of the garrison have opened a subscription, the product of which is to be deposited in the Savings Bank, at Paris, which will accumulate to form a dowry for the orphan of Algiers."

OPENING AND SHUTTING THE MOUTH. We learn that a ludicrous circumstance took place at a grog shop, some fifteen miles down the river, a few days since. It seems that an altercation took place between the keeper and a customer respecting the payment of a small sum of money in change. The keeper insisted that he had paid it, and the fellow peremptorily denied it. Like the steel and flint, they soon made the fire fly, the keeper giving the fellow the lie who immediately returned it. The keeper, tenacious of his own character, and also that of his shop, ordered the fellow to shut his mouth or leave the premises, as is customary on such occasions, at the same time making a plunge at him to expedite his retirement. As luck would have it he thrust his thumb into the fellow's mouth which happened to be wide open. The fellow instantly recognizing the reasonableness of the order and the propriety of his giving it a prompt obedience, shut his mouth without waiting for the good man of the shop, to take out his thumb. The man directly finding that his thumb was not in a very agreeable situation, countermanded the first order, and told the fellow, in a tone equally authoritative, to open his mouth. But the fellow not very readily seeing it to be his duty to both open and shut his mouth on the command of the same man concluded to hold on until he should get further light on the subject. The thumb finding its imprisonment rather too painful to be silently endured urged its owner to take speedy and effectual measures for its enlargement. The man also finding that neither threats nor entreaties would liberate his poor thumb, at last came to the desperate resolution to resort to force. He therefore gave a sudden and powerful twitch, and out came the bone of the thumb with two of the fellow's teeth, leaving the skin and flesh as a hostage. The last we heard about it the man had a pretty sore thumb.—*Hartford Review.*

Dr Franklin, while at the court of France, showed himself to be a little of the courtier. Being one day in the gardens of Verseilles, showing the queen some electrical experiments, she asked him, in a fit of raillery, if he did not dread the fate of Prometheus, who was so severely served for stealing fire from Heaven? "Yes, please your Majesty," replied Franklin, with great gallantry, "if I did not this moment behold a pair of eyes which have stolen infinitely more fire from Jove than ever I did, pass unpunished, though they do more mischief in one week than ever I have done in all my experiments."

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought *wo* to all mankind,
Old Adam call'd her *wo-man*;
But when she woo'd with love so kind,
He then pronounced her *woo-man*.

But now with folly, and with pride,
Their husbands keenly trimming,
The ladies are so full of *whims*,
The people call them *whim-men*.

North Market Street Stock Manufactory and Clothing Store.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, having purchased the Stock of Alfred A. Lane, No 46, North Market street, (first door from Merchants' row) gives notice that he will keep at the above named place, a good assortment of Stocks of good quality and fair prices, at wholesale and retail.

He will also keep a general assortment of ready made Clothing and Linen. Also, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Garments, of all kinds made to order, and warranted to fit.

☞Old Stocks covered at short notice. tf jan 4

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *DAVID MARDEN & CO*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID MARDEN,
SAMUEL H. FAWCETT,
Boston, Jan. 1, 1834. LYMAN GOODNOW.
Either of the above are authorized to settle all debts due to or from said firm. jan 4

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of COCHRAN, MORSE & CO was dissolved 1st inst, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by A. F. Cochran and J. Breck, who are duly authorized to adjust the same.
A. F. COCHRAN,
R. M. MORSE,
JOSEPH BRECK.
Boston, January 2d, 1834.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of A. F. COCHRAN & CO and will continue the business of the late firm of Cochran, Morse & Co at their Store, No 9, South Market street.
A. F. COCHRAN,
JOSEPH BRECK.
Boston, January 2d, 1834. jan 4

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a connection in business under the firm of *WM H. WILSON & CO*, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Merchant Tailors, at No 25, State street.
(Signed) WM H. WILSON,
WM FORBES.
Boston, Jan 1. jan 4

Silks, Velvets, and Merinos, *CHEAP.*

A LARGE and fine assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of Fancy Dress articles—Shawls. Hdkfs, &c—can be found at GEORGE W. FROTHINGHAM'S No 245 Washington street, which are offered at such prices as will not fail to suit those who wish for bargains. Desirous of reducing his stock, he will sell any and all of his Goods as cheap as at any other store; those "selling off" to the contrary notwithstanding. Purchasers will please call and judge for themselves. jan 4

New Year's Gift's.

WILLIAM BIRD has received a small invoice of *FUR BOAS*, part of which are jet black; they are very desirable for the present season, and a pretty New Year's Gift; they are offered for sale, by the dozen or single, at 207 Washington, corner of Broomfield street.
jan 4

Men's Large Rubbers. OLD AND GOOD.

JUST received, a prime lot of Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes—imported in 1830. Those in want of a good Over Shoe will please call and examine. For sale very low by THOS C, WALES, 195 Washington street. tf jan 4

E. N. STRATTON & CO.

No 11, WASHINGTON STREET,
HAVE on hand a good assortment of Blank Books, in Russia Bindings, spring backs—which will be sold low. Also, Cap, Pot, and Letter Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers, etc. 1m jan 4

The Logierian Musical Academy

SEWALL PLACE, (MILK STREET.)
MR, MRS and MISS BROWNE, continue to give instruction on the most perfect "SYSTEM" of acquiring an accurate performance on "*the Piano Forte.*" Lectures on the various styles of National Music, comprising the *Laws of Harmony, Composition, Singing*, &c. &c. Students may be attended at their own residence, or at the Academy, either on the 'Logierian System,' or on the former mode of Teaching. For particulars apply as above.

Logier's Lessons, for sale a correct edition of the Grand Storm Concerto, 29 pages, Viottis, by Dussek, Correlli, &c. &c. 3t jan 4

$10 Petersham Surtouts

FOR TEN DOLLARS, for sale by ANDRE & LOVELL, Tudor's Building, 3d door from Court street. tf jan 4

New-England Magazine.

JUST published by J. T. BUCKINGHAM, No. XXXI. of the New England Magazine, for January, 1834.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers. Art I. Salutatory. II. New Year's Reflections. III. Nannie Kon's Bible. IV. The Origin of Chemistry. V. Winter. VI. Maxims. VII. Heraldry. VIII. Biographical Memoir of William M. Goodrich, Organ Builder. IX. My Dog. X. The Lady of Ruthven. XI. The Meteoric Shower. XII. Philanthropy of the Present Age. XIII. Death of Wilberforce. XVI. Autobiography of Matthew Carey; Letters 3 and 4. XV. Wit, Wisdom, and Dulness. XVI. The Dying Year.

Politics and Statistics. United States; Pennsylvania; Virginia; North Carolina; South Carolina; Georgia; Alabama; Tennessee; Ohio.

Literary Notices. Our File.

☞Subscriptions received by all the Booksellers, and by the publisher at his office in Congress street. jan 4

Partridge's Original Leather PRESERVATIVE, OR OIL BLACKING,

A PATENT Composition for cleaning, nourishing, preserving, and renewing the colour of Leather; rendering it soft, pliable, and elastic, and when completely filled, impenetrable by the wet.

This Composition is now acknowledged to be the best, the most convenient and cheapest article ever known for cleaning and preserving Chaise and Carriage-Tops, Thorough Braces and Harness. It preserves and nourishes the Leather, renders it soft and elastic, renews the colour and strength, and prevents it from drying and cracking.

☞For Boots and Shoes, it is invaluable. When allowed to dry, it closes the pores of the leather, and renders them *impenetrable by the wet*, and keeps them soft and comfortable to the feet.

☞For Factory Bands, it is peculiarly beneficial, giving them an adhesiveness and elasticity that no other substance will give.

☞It is also applicable to Engine Hose, Forge Bellows, Travelling Trunks, and to all leather exposed to the action of *heat, cold* or *wet*; and entirely supersedes the use of oil.

The above article is now too well known to require the publication of a long list of recommendations—but they are in the hands of the Agent, and a printed copy of many will attend each package.

Mr JOHN H. ROGERS, No 59, Court Street. Boston, is the General agent, and will be constantly supplied with the article at wholesale and retail. 7w d7

Selling off Cheap.

THE Subscribers offer their whole Stock of Cut *DRY GOODS*, at reduced prices, until the 22d of the ensuing January, at Store No 415, Washington street. Wholesale purchasers will find an extensive assortment of *PIECE GOODS* in chambers over said Store, which they offer for cash or credit.
SAMUEL F. MORSE & CO.
TO BE LET—9 Chambers, over the Store now occupied by them, for Piece Goods. 1m dec 7

At Feather Store, No 27 Dock-Square, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russian do; Sicily and various kinks of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreans, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices, by CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec 21

DR. I. H. APPLETON, *SURGEON DENTIST*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No 11 WINTER STREET, where he will be happy to wait on those who may desire his professional services.

☞Particular attention given to making and inserting Teeth. 3m nov 30

Fashionable Hat, Cap, and Fur *STORE.*

H. BAILEY—NO 15, COURT STREET,
HAS on hand a splendid assortment of Fur Robes, Fur Capes, and Boas, which he invites the Ladies to call and examine for themselves. Also a splendid assortment of Fur Caps of all kinds, and Fur Collars, for gentlemen's use.

There will be found at the above mentioned establishment, a good assortment of Gloves and Hats of the latest fashions, which H. B. trusts all that call will be suited in price and quality. 3mis oct 19

ANDRE & LOVELL,
Clothes Warehouse,
TUDOR'S BUILDING,
Third door from Court street, BOSTON.
dec 21 3m

Assignee's Sale.

THE Stock of SAMUEL BIRD, of Ready Made Clothing, &c advertised for sale at No 83, Commercial street, is, by order of the Assignee, removed to store under the Mechanics' Reading Room, Wilson's Lane.

The above Stock comprises a prime assortment of Petersham and Broadcloth Surtouts, Frock and Dress Coats, Camblet Cloaks and Wrappers, Pantaloons, Vests, Hats, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Boots, Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and India Rubber Hats; with a prime assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

N. B. Purchasers will do well to call, who are in want of any of the above articles, as they will be sold very cheap for cash, to close the concern.
jan 4 tf JOSEPH WINSOR, Assignee.

A Card.

W. W. MOTLEY takes this opportunity to inform his customers he has taken the store under the Mechanics' Reading Room, Wilson's lane, three doors from State Street. His friends who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of having every order executed in the most faithful manner, as he intends to give his whole attention to a regular Custom Business. He will keep a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, with every other article usually found at such establishments.

N. B.—W. W. would take this method to request all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he is desirous of having all accounts unsettled paid without delay. Also requests all those who have demands against him to present them for adjustment.

W. W. MOTLEY would refer his customers, and all others who are in want of Clothing, to the advertisement in this day's paper of the Stock of S. Bird's, now offered for sale. 5t jan 4

Sacred Melodies.

THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC, THIRTEENTH EDITION, just published and kept constantly for sale by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, 131, Washington street, (Successors to Richardson, Lord & Holbrook.)

Also, just published, *SACRED MELODIES*, designed for the Parlor, with an accompaniment for the Piano, by L. Mason and G. J. Webb. 2w jan 4

Review Historical and Political

OF the late REVOLUTION IN FRANCE and of the consequent events in Belgium, Poland, Great Britain and other parts of Europe. By Caleb Cushing, 2 vols. Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. jan 4

Education of Boys.

SCHOOL IN HANCOCK STREET.

THE Subscriber has removed from the School Rooms under Jefferson Hall, Green street, to those hitherto occupied by Mrs A. P. Curtis, No 36, Hancock street, where he will continue to prepare Boys for College, or for Mercantile, Manufacturing, or Mechanical pursuits. Of course he will instruct in the Latin, Greek and French Languages; Book-keeping; and the different branches of Mathematics; Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. His plan will embrace also Natural and Moral Philosophy, English Composition, Reading, Spelling and Geography.

The subjects of study, the selection of Books, and the exercises at School will be such as in his opinion are best fitted to enlighten and strengthen the minds of his pupils, and thus to prepare them for the business and duties of life—for happiness. In all the exercises of his scholars, it will be his aim to make each step in their advancement a preparation for that which is to follow; in short his method of instruction, so far as the nature of subjects, of procurable books, and his own ability permit, will be inductive.

The correctness of these principles and his ability to carry them into effect, must of course be judged of by their fruits—by the influence he exerts upon the minds and characters of those committed to his care.

Parents and others interested in the education of Boys, are invited to call whenever it may suit their convenience, and see his principles exemplified in the ordinary exercises of his pupils.

Tuition—For Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic and Geography, $15 a quarter—for the Languages and higher Branches, $20 a quarter.

References,

Mr Solomon P. Miles,	Rev Samuel Barrett,
Mr Ebenezer Bailey,	P. O. Thacher, Esq.
Mr Thomas Sherwin,	C. G. Loring, Esq.
C. P. Sumner, Esq.	

The Term commenced on MONDAY, Dec 2d. Applications may be made at No 36, Hancock street, the residence of HENRY W. CARTER.
dec 28

Wigs, Top Pieces, &c.

E. E. DYER, No 98 Washington street, has on hand a very superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Top Pieces, &c. &c, which he offers at as low prices as articles of the same quality can be purchased for in the city.

☞Gentlemen will find an advantage in calling as above, as he has an apartment expressly for cutting and fitting Wigs, and cutting and curling gentlemen's hair, which will be attended to by an experienced workman.
jan 4

French Boarding House.

MR and MRS MORIN have the honor of informing such persons as are desirous of exercising the French Language, that their house is now open, and arrangements may be made for board, either by the week, day, or single meal, with or without lodgings. Dinner at 2 o'clock, precisely. Rear of Tudor's Buildings, in the Court opposite the New Court House now building, No 2.
dec 21 3m

Tremont Hotel.—*Roxbury.*

IN order to keep pace with the march of improvement, the subscriber has leased the large and well situated house hereafter to be known as the

TREMONT HOTEL.

It is located on the new road to Roxbury, called the Tremont road, and is within a short distance of the line of the Providence Rail Road. Its situation is pleasant, airy and commodious, combining all the advantages which are agreeable to the man of leisure, the traveller, or the man of business.

Its proximity to the city renders it easily accessible to Military and Fire Societies, Clubs and Parties, which will be accommodated on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the vicinity.

A long experience in the business has, he thinks rendered him competent to meet all reasonable expectations:—and if dilligence and enterprize can ensure success, there is no room to doubt he will receive a share of the public patronage. WILLIAM WISE.
Roxbury, Nov 2, 1833. 3m

PATENT INDIA RUBBER

Floating Mattresses.

THE subscriber is appointed Agent for the sale of the PATENT INDIA RUBBER FLOATING MATTRESS. This newly invented Mattress is cased with India Rubber Water Proof Cloth, and filled in part with Cork Shavings. It is soft elastic, and comfortable to sleep on, and does not imbibe or retain infection or dampness; and in addition to these qualities it may be used at sea, or in rivers, as

A LIFE PRESERVER,

being sufficiently buoyant to support two persons on the water. and it is calculated that six persons in the water would be kept from sinking by one of them.

Among other testimonials, the following from Commodore ELLIOTT is selected,—

Navy Yard, Boston,
Dec 5th, 1833.

SIR:—I have received your letter of this day's date. I agree with you in the opinion that it is now too late in the season to make further experiments with your Mattresses in the water.

Were it earlier it would give me great pleasure to witness more of them, but the health of the men under my command is too precious to be exposed unnecessarily.

I am satisfied from the experiments that I have witnessed, that your Cork Mattress, covered with India Rubber Cloth, will answer equally well for a bed or a life buoy.

As beds, they possess advantages over every other mattress; being impervious to the water they will always be dry; filled with cork they will always be light and buoyant, and will not generate or nourish disease.

As life buoys they will always be at hand, ready for every person's use on board ship, and will take up no more room than hair mattresses, for which they are substitutes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most ont serv't
J. D. ELLIOTT.
Mr Lemuel Blake, Boston.

☞Orders promptly executed from every part of the United States. LEMUEL BLAKE,
No 70, Congress street, BOSTON
dec 21 2m

Marlborough Hotel.

BOSTON. MASS,
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has let his house, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H. to Mr Levi Shaw, and has taken the Marlborough Hotel in Boston, Ms, formerly kept by Mr James Barker. The house will be thoroughly cleaned, newly furnished in all the apartments which are necessary, and will be put in good order for the reception of company. Gentlemen with their wives and families can be accommodated.
dec 28 6w SAMUEL WYATT.

Splendid Chalis.

LEMIST & WARDEN. have just received a few Dresses of Printed Chalis, the most beautiful article ever brought to this city. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them, as well as a great variety of other new and rich Goods, which they are now opening at 224 Washington street, corner of Summer street.
dec 21 3t

For Sale at this Office,

A FONT of *SMALL PICA*, in good order, with the cases containing the same.

Publishers in want of the above type, will find it to their advantage to call, as it will be sold at a great bargain.

ALSO—A large size *INKING TABLE*, well made, and in good order, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. dec 28

LINCOLN & CLAPP, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No 13 Court Street, Boston.
HAVE just opened a large and prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS—among which are the following, viz:—

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

English, French, German and American, of the most fashionable shades of Brown—Green—Olive—Mulberry—Adelaide Russell Brown—Bottle, Polish, Invisible and Olive Green—Claret—rich shades dark and light Blue—Black—Drab—Stone do—Slate—Lavender—a great variety of Olive, Steel and Fancy Mixt, &c &c.

VESTINGS.

Cassimere of all colors—Plain and Figured Valencia—Toilenette—Black. Colored and Figured Silk—Florentine—Satin—Plain, Black, and rich Figured Velvet, &c &c.

GLOVES.

English and French—Beaver—Doe and Buckskin—Hoskin—Kid—White and Black Silk—Berlin—Linen—Cotton, &c &c.

HOSIERY.

Cotton—Linen—Black, White and Mixt Worsted Ribbed and Plain—Plain Ribbed Black, White and Speckled Silks, &c &c.

SUSPENDERS.

Worsted and Cotton Nett—White Deer Skin—Cotton Web—Gum Elastic—with straps, slides, springs and rollers, etc &c.

STOCKS.

A splendid assortment of all kinds—continually receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a full supply of the latest and most fashionable patterns.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White, Red, Blue and Figured Pongee—Bandanas—Flagg Silk—Figured Sinchaws—Cotton and Linen Cambric, &c &c.

CRAVATS.

French and Italian Black Silk—do do, with Borders—Colored and Figured French and Italian Silk—Swiss—Cambric—Muslin, &c &c.

Also,—continually on hand, a large assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, according to the latest fashions—consisting of

Frock Coats	Dress Coats
Great Coats	Surtouts
Cloaks	Pantaloons
Vests	Knit Shirts and Draws
Flannel Shirts and Draws	Bosoms
Linen and Cotton Shirts	Cotton Shirts and Draws
Linen Collars	

Together with every other article usually found in such an establishment.

Those desirous of purchasing would find an advantage in calling and examining the above stock, as every thing will be sold at a very small advance upon the cost.

☞Gentlemen who may wish to have their clothing made to order, may depend upon its being executed in a style not inferior to any other establishment in this city. All orders accurately executed with promptness and despatch. 6m nov 30

Clothing Cheap.

R. C. KEMP, Tailor, No 14, Ann street, Boston, keeps constantly for sale, at very reduced prices, a general assortment of fashionable *READY MADE CLOTHING*, consisting of Top Coats, of every description, Surtouts, Goats Hair, Silk, Waterproof and Imitation Camblets; Cloaks; Dress Coats; Frock do; Pantaloons; Vests, Jackets, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hdkts, Gloves, Suspender, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, and every other article usually found in similar establishments.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above Stock is all fresh and worthy the attention of purchasers.

N. B. All kinds of Clothes made to order at short notice and in the best manner. 12t dec 7

Large Discounts for Cash.

THE subscribers believing the present system of credit injurious to both the buyer and seller, and wishing to change the same so far as practicable, have determined to commence a *Cash Business*, and will, after this date, discount from their former prices, 8 *per cent for cash*, thereby giving those who are in the habit of cashing their bills some *real* advantage, and also hold out to others an inducement to adopt the same course. It is a frequent complaint of those who settle their bills promptly, that they "pay for others' delinquencies." As this system will obviate all such causes of complaint, they trust it will meet the approbation of their customers, and all those who may hereafter become such.

GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors,
dec 21 tf No 5 (Arcade) Joy's Buildings.

BOOKS.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street have received,
Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector, for December.
Collections Typographical, Historical and Biographical, relating principally to New Hampshire.
Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.
Diary of an Ennuyee.
Grund's Exercises in Arihmetic.
Hall's Help to Zion's Travellers.
Life and Genius of Dr Johnson.
Lady's Book for December.
Merimack Collection of Instrumental and Martial Musick.
Maternal Solicitude.
Peter Simple, Vol 2nd.
Ripley's Examination of Stuart on Baptism.
Waldemar, a tale of the Thirty Years War.

MORE ANNUALS.

Heath's Picturesque Annual.
Landscape Album.
Literary Souvenir.
Friend's Annual.
New Year's Gift.
Youth's Sketch Book. A New Year's Gift. dec 28

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston.) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Short Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

☞Dealers and builders are respectfully informed that the said Turner deposits and keeps constantly on hand, at Messrs Proctor, Palmer & Felt's, Merchants' Row, Boston, a complete assortment of patent Oven Doors, common Oven Doors, Ash Pit Doors, double and single Boiler Doors—which the said P. P. & Felt will sell at wholesale, as low as any other articles of the same kind and quality can be bought in this city.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. oct 19

Great Bargains in Dry Goods.

A LARGE stock of Dry Goods, from $20,000 to $30,000, selling off cheap for cash.

By order of Assignees, the stock of Store No 397 Washington street, directly opposite Hayward place, formerly occupied by Wales & Russell, will be sold at wholesale or retail at a reduction from former prices, viz:

French, English, and American Broadcloths, of all colors, from,	$1 50	to	$7 00 pr yd,
English and American Cassimeres,		at	1 00
Superfine English do,			2 00
Best quality 6-4 Real Thibet Cloths,			2 00
6-4 French Merino Cloths,			1 50
Super do,			1 75
6-4 English Merinos, all colors,			75
6-4 Super do, " "			1 00
3-4 English Merinos, " "			25
3-4 Super do " "			37 1-2
Black and Col'd Gro de Naps,			42
Super do.			50
Black and Col'd Poult de Soie,			75
4 " " Watered do,			75
Superfine Brown and Claret Cloak Satins,			1 25
Cords and Tassels, for ladies' cloaks, all cols,			1 00
4 French Prints, mode colors,			42
American and English Prints, from	12 1-2	to	50
Mixt Lambs' Wool Half Hose,			12 1-2 pr
Super do, from	25	to	50
Black and Col'd Merino Ribb'd Hose,			25
Super Mohair do,	2s	to	75
Ladies Black and White Silk Hose,			75
Super do, from	1 00	to	1 50

Also, a great variety of other articles, cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the city, consisting of Merino and Thibet Shawls; Hernani and Crape do, Fancy Hdkfs: Gloves of all descriptions; Flag, Bandanna, and Pongee Hdkfs: White and Col'd Flannels: Black and Col'd Velvets: Silk and Marsailles Vestings: Camlet Plaids: Jacconett and Swiss Muslins. Bishop Lawns: 4-4 and 6-4 White Cambrics: Col'd Cambrics: Sheetings, Shirtings, and all other articles usually found in Dry Goods Stores.
6t dec 14

Removal!

BELL'S
PASTE
BLACKING
BOSTON

THE Proprietor of BELL'S INIMITABLE STANDARD PASTE BLACKING intimates to his numerous patrons that his WAREHONSE is at No 5. Faneuil Hall

This celebrated Blacking has for years stood the test of all climates, and by a uniform excellence in the composition thereof, has established for itself a just reputation. Shipping and Southern Merchants will receive a liberal credit or discount for cash. nov 16

WILLIAM H. MILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NOS. 4 & 6, FANEUIL HALL,
BOSTON.

The Thomsonian Infirmary.

WHILE from the Botanical bosom of our mother earth we draw nourishment to sustain health and life; so likewise from the same prolific source we are furnished with healing antidotes for the whole catalogue of diseases.

The THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY is pleasantly situated at No 23, Harvard street, between Front and Washington streets, where the pure *vegetable* medicine is both sold and administered according to the method prescribed by the father of the system, Dr Samuel Thomson.

To the efficacy of this medicine on all occasions when properly applied, in removing with salutary effect, every species of desperate malady, though the same had been surrendered by the regular practitioner as irremediable, thousands who have experienced its safe, speedy and certain operations will testify. Mercury and its various modifications, arsenic or ratsbane, with other mineral poisons make no part of the specifics used; nor does bleeding, blistering, &c, which is always attended with more or less danger, constitute any portion of the practice of the proprietor. Those persons who have unhappily contracted a certain disease, and who believe that the same cannot be expelled from the system without the use of the foregoing mineral poisons, whose deleterious effects subjects the sufferer to a *premature* grave, are assured that if they will make a timely application at the Harvard street Infirmary, they may be restored to sound health, and that speedily, without the use of the aforesaid destructive drug.

The proprietor having been familiar with the medicine and manner of its application for more than twenty years past, and having during that long period himself witnessed its efficacious results in healing the most desperate diseases, respectfully invites the afflicted invalid to place himself under his care, and in so doing, he is confident of giving him satisfaction.

Males and females can be accommodated with private rooms if they wish them.

Each course of medicine at the usual price; and board for invalids on reasonable terms.

A change of linen will be necessary after taking a course of medicine.

No alteration in the diet of patients is required.

Family rights, medicine and books at the common price.

ANDREW WATKINS, Botanic Physician, and Agent for Dr SAMUEL THOMSON. 3m oct 12

Sacred Music

PUBLISHED by CARTER, HENDEE & CO
(Successors to Richardson, Lord & Holbrook.)

1. BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION: edited by Lowell Mason.

The character of this work is fully established by its extensive circulation throughout this country, and the approbation it has even received in England.

The Harmonicon, published in London, says "it is a work containing one of the most complete collections of psalmody that ever was embodied"—"we can assert of the many tunes we have examined, that they are well arranged, that the harmonies are faultless, and that the devotional character of both music and words has been attended to most strictly."

2. 'THE CHOIR; OR UNION COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,' second edition. By Lowell Mason, editor of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, Lyra Sacra, and other Music Works.

The Choir contains 360 pages of Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, in all the variety of metre found in the Hymn Books of the different denominations, short Anthems, Sentences, &c appropriate to various occasions of public worship; and embraces a sufficient quantity and variety of music for all the purposes of singing schools, singing societies, &c.

Most of the Music is new. Much of it has been drawn from the highest sources of musical taste and science in Europe, especially in Germany. Many beautiful themes have been selected and metrically arranged, expresly for this work, from the vocal works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Winter, Cherubini, Mehul, Himmel, Weber, Righini, Rossini, and other distinguished composers.

3. The BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION, twenty-third edition, improved by the addition of considerable new music. This is esteemed to be the best edition ever published of this long established and popular work.

4. The PSALMIST, or Chorister's Companion; consisting of new Psalm Tunes, designed as a supplement to other works.

5. CHURCH MUSIC; consisting of new and original Chants, Melodies and Anthems. By Charles Zeuner, Organist to the Handel and Haydn Society.

6. LYRA SACRA; consisting of original and selected Anthems, Sentences, Set Pieces, &c. most of which are short, easy of performance, and suited to the wants of Singing Societies, Concerts, and the various occasions of Public Worship By Lowell Mason, editor of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection.

This is probably the cheapest and most useful volume of Anthems extant in this country. It will be particularly serviceable in Choirs which have not the advantage of much instrumental accompaniment, being especially arranged with reference to vocal effect

7. SPIRITUAL SONGS, for Social Worship; adapted to the use of families and private circles in times of revivals, to missionary meetings, &c. By Thomas Hastings and Lowell Mason. In 4 numbers. Price 12 1-2 cents each.

8. SACRED MELODIES, consisting of Songs, Duets, Trios, &c. arranged with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte. By Lowell Mason and G. J. Webb, Professors in the Boston Academy of Music. 3m oct 19

Boston Coffee House,

CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE AND MILK STS. BOSTON,
(FORMERLY GALLAGHER'S.)
THE subscriber having taken the above mentioned establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he will be prepared at all reasonable times to provide them every luxury the market affords, the produce of sea and land;—his Bar will be supplied with choice old Wines and Liquors. It being the intention of the subscriber that his establishment shall be inferior to none in the city, and to superintend, in person, every branch of his business, he hopes the public will afford him that patronage which has been bestowed on others. Parties, Clubs, Military and Fire Companies, &c. &c. will be furnished with retired rooms and Suppers at the shortest notice. Steaks, Chops, &c. will be served up at all hours of the day and evening. Soups ready every day from ten till two o'clock.

*** Families can be supplied with Hot Dinners, sent to any part of the city.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday last.
ALEXANDER McGREGOR.
N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. may 4

FURS!—FURS!!

AMBROSE MORRELL, & A. MILLET, JR.
INFORM their friends and the public, that they have *removed their Fur Manufactory*, from No 2, Union street, to *No 19, Washington street*, (near Market str't or Cornhill,) and they offer for sale at their Manufactory, in Lexington, or at No 19, Washington street, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' splendid Sea, Land, and Rock Otter, Fur Seal, Nutra, Muskrat, (old and new style) Leather, Hair Seal, and Cloth *CAPS*; Fur Gloves, Collars, Trimmings and Over Shoes; Ladies' Fur Vandykes, Boas, Muffs, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold for cash or credit, as cheap as by any other manufacturer in this city or New York.

☞All kinds of FURS Dressed, Colored and Manufactured at short notice. Highest price paid for all kinds of Undressed Fur Skins.

ABRAHAM MILLET, JR, informs his friends and the public, that he has, in addition to the above articles, for sale at the same store, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' high and low priced Fashionable *FUR HATS*, at wholesale or retail. He respectfully requests his friends and the public to call on him before purchasing.

WANTED in the above Store, an intelligent *BOY*, whose parents reside in the city. 3m nov 16

New Chemical Discovery.

LABARIQUES PASTE & LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING.

SIMPLE as the theory of Blacking making may appear to be, yet no inconsiderable difficulty exists in preparing a compound which shall at the same time obviate all the objections heretofore made to Blacking in the above forms, (particularly that of the paste) such as the formation of a dingy, gummy coating after repeated use, producing a dryness and hardness of the leather, causing it to crack, and being readily soiled by dampness or collission,

The above articles however, is confidently believed, possess none of these imperfections, but combine facility, smoothness and delicacy in polish (without a coating,) and not only a freedom from all injurious effects to the leather, but rather benefit and preserve it. Such are the unequivocal acknowledgements of those who have used them, and as the manufacturer has bestowed much pains to perfect these articles, it is highly gratifying to him that the favor with which they are received thus far, gives such good evidence of his success.

JOHN H. ROGERS, No 50, Court street, Boston, is the General Agent for the manufacturer, and will have a constant supply of the Liquid and Paste at wholesale and retail. 7w d7

Elegant New Goods

FOR *CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.*—Just received by the recent arrivals from Paris and London, an entire new and splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, viz; Music Boxes; do Shell do; Bead Bags and Purses; fifty different patterns and sizes of Fancy Boxes; pearl and ivory Card Cases; bone and ivory Chessmen; Wax Beads, Emery Bags; Yard Measures; Paint Boxes; cut Beads; guilt do; fine finished Snuff Boxes; Mirrors. all sizes; elegant Dressing Cases; cut glass Smelling Bottles; Cologne do; Bead Guard Chains; Medallions; Pencil Cases; ivory Paper Folders; Harmonicons; Needle Cases; Miniature do; Necklaces; Velvet Bags; China Tea Sets; Thermometers; Watch Keys; pearl and gold Studs; Wax and Kid Dolls; Toilet Boxes; China Ink Stands; Silk Reels; Walking Canes; shell Cushions; Toy Watches; Dominoes; silver and steel Spectacles; bronzed Ink Stands; and Card Racks; Watch Ribbons; Playing Cards; fine finished Cutlery; Fans; Table Matts; Screw Cushions, &c; together with an extensive variety of fancy articles, too numerous to mention.

The above for sale wholesale and retail, at low prices at EDMUND WILLARD'S Fancy Goods Store, 107, Washington street, 2 doors South of Williams's Court. dec 21

Jaundice, Indigestion and Liver COMPLAINT

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.
JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific will prove a sure remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness, and piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated Sudbury Vt. Sept. 3, 1829.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which, for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured of a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost *instant* relief, and by using two boxes more they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine

Extract of a letter from Dr. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn. exhibiting further proof of the good effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. in cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, &c.

Having experienced in my family very great benefits from Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, I think it a duty to make known the same. My wife has for several years suffered much from a severe pain in the side, resulting in the opinion of her physicians, from a liver complaint, connected with indigestion. She had resorted to the best medicine, and which afforded but temporary relief. Having heard that the above named Pills had been used with great success in these complaints, they were used by my wife in one of her severe attacks with the happiest effects, and by continuing them a few weeks, she seemed almost wholly cured. Occasionally some slight symptoms of the disease appear, but they are speedily removed by recurrence to the above named remedy. ISAAC THOMPSON.
New London, July 9, 1831.

Sold at wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants Row, and by the Druggists generally.
nov 10 1y

Bone Setting by Dr S. C. Hewett,

Pupil of the late Dr Job Swett, who may be found at 297 Washington street, nearly opposite Avon place.

DR H. expresses his gratitude to the public for his extensive practice in this city and vicinity, such as reducing dislocations and fractures, hip diseases, white swellings, sprains, contraction of the cords, deformity of the limbs, weakness of the joints, and limbs that have been paralyzed, rheumatism in case the cords have become contracted and stiff, &c. Dr H. would inform the public, as a great number of persons have called on him with diseases requiring internal medicines, or surgical operations, that he does not prescribe internal medicines or perform surgical operations in any case whatever, nor does he ever intend to practice anything but Bone Setting, and attend to diseases of the limbs and joints. This practice is considered by Dr H. to be entirely separate from Physicians or Surgeons, and he believes it not understood by them. This practice has always been confined to the above branch, excepting by a few imposters who travel the country and call themselves bone-setters, physicians and surgeons, when in fact they understand neither branch. Two or three such imposters have visited this city within the last three or four years, and this is the reason why so many have mistaken the profession of Dr H. Patients from the country can be furnished with board in the house where Dr H. keeps his office, or in the neighborhood, for from $2,50 to $5 per week. Dr H. wishes all persons to call between the hours of 6 and 11, A M excepting in cases where immediate attention is required.

DR HEWETT regrets that after seven or eight years' successful practice in his profession in Boston, his mode of treatment should still be misunderstood; and that notwithstanding his advertisement, in which he has been very explicit, his practice is often grossly misrepresented.

Dr H. has no desire to have any collision with the medical faculty, and he has heretofore tried to avoid it; but as he has been credibly informed that several of those gentlemen have been in the habit of insinuating that his cures are exclusively cases of stiffness and debility of the joints, where there is no inflammation, he feels that justice to himself compels him to make another public statement—Dr H. assures the public that he has succeeded in effecting many cures, when there was a high state of inflammation; indeed, he has often been under the necessity of *producing* inflammation by the process of breaking the callous, which has been of long standing in stiff joints; and he has never failed in allaying such inflammation by his applications. But Dr H. does not wish the public to rely solely on his assertions. There are many living witnesses who would confirm the above statement if their voices could be heard.

Dr H. has been informed that physicians and other gentlemen in this city have been in the habit of saying that his cures are effected entirely by *friction*, or rubbing the parts affected; and he thinks it very singular that this impression should have gained currency, when it is well known to many of his patients that he frequently has cases where he uses no friction at all. It has further been reported that Dr H. uses the same application in all cases, however different they may be in their nature. In regard to this unfounded insinuation, he has only to say that nothing is farther from the truth; for his mode of treatment varies according to the nature and aspect of the disease. If any one will take the trouble to call on Mr French, Druggist, 181 Hanover street, or Mr Brown, 481 Washington street, where most of his medicines are obtained, he will be satisfied that he makes use of more medicine than any other physician in the city. His motives for referring his patients to the abovementioned druggists to purchase their medicines, are, because they are prepared with peculiar care, and at a price more reduced than druggists in general could afford to dispose of them. 6w dec 21

Coughs and Colds.

Thirty-Thousand Bottles sold in two years!!
NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP. The great and increasing demand for this new and valuable preparation is sufficient evidence of its efficacy in cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, and in fact, all Pulmonary Affections. Let every one who values health, and is suffering under any or either of the above complaints, have immediate recourse to the

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP,

if they wish a speedy cure, and a pleasant and effectual remedy.

Sold wholesale by MOFFAT, PLUMMER & CO, 113 State street. Also, by the principal wholesale and retail Druggists and Apothecaries in this city, and throughout the United States and British provinces.
Price 50 cents per bottle. 6m dec 7

Elixir Pectorale.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS valuable Medicine, which originated with a regular bred Physician, who used it for many years in his practice, is entitled to public confidence, both from its origin and from the character which it has sustained after many years trial.

Certificates of its efficacy have been given by several Physicians and Clergymen, and by numerous other persons who have been benefitted by its use; and it may be safely recommended as an efficacious medicine in affections of the lungs. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by
JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr.
nov 2 6m No 1, Union street.

Medical Works.

E. N. STRATTON & CO, 111 Washington street, offer for sale the following Medical Works which will be sold at reduced prices, viz—Bichat's Pathology; Philips on Chronic Diseases; Syme's Surgery; Broussais's Physiology; Valpeau's Midwifery; Horner's Pathological Anatomy; Tavernier's Operative Surgery; Bayle and Hollard's Manual of General Anatomy; Eberle's Therapeutics; Dewees' Practice of Physic; Saunders on the Ear; Bell on the Teeth; American Dispensatory; Beach's American Practice; Dewees' on Children; Bell on the Mind; Togno and Durand's Manual of Materia Medica; Burns' on the Head and Neck; Bell on the Bones; Paris' Pharmacologia; Gregory's Practice; Wistar's Anatomy; Parsons' Anatomical Preparations; Abercrombie on the Brain; Gibson's Surgery; United States Pharmacopea; Dewee's on Females; Arnot's Elements of Physic; Mitchell's Chemistry; Chemistry of the Arts; Martin's Physiology; Johnson on the Liver; Teale on Neuralgic; Brera on Worms; United States Dispensatory, Wood and Bache; Tate on Historia. Also, Cerebro Spinal Axis, well mounted and varnished, suitable for lecturing. dec 7
1m